The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Desperate Fighting on Monday, December 29.

Concentration of the Rebel Forces 65,000 Strong.

Struggle at the Last Line of Fortifications.

The Whole Rebel Army Hurled Against General Sherman.

Our Forces Pushed Back to the First Line.

Our Losses Estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000.

RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. MORGAN.

General Sherman Confident of Ultimate Success.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

We have one day's later intelligence from Vicksburgh, which is highly interesting and exciting.

The rebels have concentrated all their forces from Jackson and Grenada and along the line of the road, amounting to 65,000 men, at Vicksburgh.

This overwhelming force attacked Gen. SHERMAN on Monday, and caused him to fall back to his first line of defence.

The rebel intrenchments and fortifications extend back from the city a distance of six miles.

Gen. SHERMAN'S force had fought to within two miles of the city, when he was attacked by the superior force of the rebels.

The fighting on Sunday is represented as desperate in the extreme.

Batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken.

Whole regiments, and even brigades, fought hand to hand over guns, and for possession of the defences.

The Fourth Iowa Regiment lost 600 men, killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. HOVEY, with 1,500 men, was sent out to execute a special order, but since then has not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety.

Nothing has yet been heard from the National forces below, nor can we learn that our gunboats have taken any part in the action.

It is reported that rebel steamers are crossing from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburgh, and it is supposed they are carrying reinforcements to the rebels.

The last accounts stated that the rebel General HOLMES was marching in the direction of Vicksburgh, and it is not improbable that he has arrived there.

Gen. M. L. SMITH is wounded in the breast.

There was some fighting on Tuesday morning, after Gen. SHERMAN had fallen back, but it was thought that he could maintain his position.

The report that Gen. SHERMAN was reinforced by Gen. GRANT is incorrect.

It is reported that Gen. GORMAN is evacuating Helena, Ark., with the intention of occupying Napoleon.

Gen. SHERMAN'S loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 men.

Gen. GRANT'S army is yet at Holly Springs.

Trains are running on the Memphis Railroad to Lagrange.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON commands the rebel forces at Vicksburgh.

A DISPATCH FROM HELENA, ARK.

HELENA, ARK., Friday, Jan. 2,
Viâ CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The battle is still raging at Vicksburgh, with no decisive results. Our forces took the main battery and the rifle-pits of the enemy on Monday, but were afterward repulsed and lost their ground.

Five cannon were taken, spiked, and lost again.

Gen. MORGAN and Col. J. B. WYMAN are killed. Col. MORGAN L. SMITH and Capt. GWIN are wounded, but not mortally.

Both armies rested on Monday night, after a hard-fought day. Our troops are still confident of victory.

PRICE and VAN DORN command the rebels.

It was rumored that Gen. SHERMAN was being largely reinforced by the arrival of Gen. GRANT'S Cavalry. The gunboats not doing much.

Our army is well posted, and protected in flank and rear, and will not yield the contest till Vicksburgh is in their possession.

Our loss in killed and wounded, so far, is estimated at 3,000.

The Defences of Vicksburgh.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who went down to Vicksburgh recently with a flag of truce, gives the following description of the defences of that place:

"The appearance of the Confederate defences in the range of vision from the point of location of the *Lexington*, while lying off Vicksburgh, was not so formidable as we had anticipated from consideration of the long time which they had for construction. We had been informed that there were large bodies of men constantly employed there, when the *Lexington* made her last previous trip under a flag of truce. They had accomplished the erection of several new works during the interval between the two trips.

We could plainly see that there was a considerable number of earthworks upon the Peninsula opposite the city, and off which the *Lexington* was lying. From the deck of the *Lexington*, DeSoto Landing was nearly opposite, and the United States Marine Hospital immediately in front of us. The range of hills in the rear of the city was covered with batteries for several miles above us, below the city, and two forts and some half dozen magazines were plainly visible. The water batteries could not be seen, but they are said to be formidable. Every effort has evidently been made to improve the long opportunity given them, and the Confederates express confidence in their ability to withstand attack.

There seemed to be little probability of severe service upon either troops in landing or upon the gunboats lying at or near the position which the *Lexington* occupied; and, indeed, the only very formidable resistance is to be expected against the vessels which will probably be called upon to round the peninsula and advance upon the city."

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 19th contains the annexed:

"The Iberia Salt Works (on the Yazoo) seems to be now pretty secure. Obstructions have been placed in Bayou Teche, at Cornev's bridge, twelve miles below Franklin, to prevent the gunboats from going above. Strong fortifications have also been erected, and long-range guns placed in position. The gunboat *Cotton* is also in the neighborhood, and will render good service whenever the enemy come again. The works are situated eight miles from New-Iberia, on Petite Aure Island. Salt is selling there at 4½ cents ⅌ ℔."

As evidence of the alertness of the Confederates in this region respecting the prospective plans of our purposes, we quote the following from the Memphis *Appeal*, now published at Jackson, Miss.:

"The plan of attack by the enemy this Winter will, in all probability, result in a decisive movement on Jackson by the Yazoo River. As soon as the rains set in, it will become utterly impossible for large armies to advance by land through the State. The same rains, however, will raise the river so that the enemy, having control of the waters, can avail himself of them for offensive purposes. GRANT'S army will hardly dare to proceed much further south with the precarious line of a single railroad for the conveyance of supplies. His purpose, evidently, is to occupy the attention of our army, while they are preparing the formidable land and water expedition, which, under MCCLERNAND and PORTER, will sweep down with the first flood, to get in rear of our troops and strike at the heart of the State, before they can be successfully opposed.

Descending the Mississippi River, there is no point in wet weather between Friar's Point and the Yazoo River, where they can land and establish a base of operations. Entering the mouth of the Yazoo, however, we find that twelve miles up, the hills come nearly to the left bank of the river, and here, beyond a question, their grand attempt will be made. They avoid Vicksburgh by stopping short of it, and while the iron-clads engage the batteries of that city, their army will attempt to establish them."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Return of Jeff. Davis to Richmond.

He Makes a Bitter Speech Against the Government.

NO MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Jan. 7.

News from the rebel side relative to the fight at Murfreesboro is, in effect, that they have taken 4,000 prisoners and 26 guns.

JEFF. DAVIS has returned to Richmond, where he delivered a bitter and violent speech against the National Government and its officers, denouncing us as guilty of the most enormous crimes.

Although the rebel force on our front has been greatly reduced, and the army at Port Royal entirely withdrawn from view, it is not believed that any have been sent to reinforce BRAGG from this point; but that they have merely fallen back upon the line of railroad for greater facility in procuring supplies.

The atmosphere is much colder to-day, indicating the approach of severe weather.

No movement of importance has taken place for several days.

All is quiet to-night.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Return of the Reconnoitering Force—A Visit to Richards' and Ellis' Fords—Attempt to Capture Rebel Pickets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION,
Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The force of cavalry, artillery and infantry under the command of Gen. AVERILL, which went on a reconnoissance toward the right of the National line last Tuesday, returned to camp yesterday. The object of the expedition was to surround and capture rebel pickets in the vicinity of Richards' and Ellis' Fords; also, to seize some rebel guns which were said to be planted on the southern side of the river. Upon reaching the points mentioned, information was obtained that the enemy had removed the pieces from Richards' Ford three days previous, and from Ellis' Ford about three weeks previous. Two guns were reported to be at the former, and two or three at the latter Ford. One brigade of cavalry, and two batteries of flying artillery, with Gen. AVERILL at the head of the column, left camp early on the morning of the day specified. On the afternoon of the same day the First Division of infantry, of Gen. MEADE'S Corps, Col. JAMES BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts regiment, in command, followed in the direction taken by the cavalry. At night, the entire force bivouacked in the immediate vicinity of Hartwood. Early on the following morning, the Second Brigade, Col. J. B. SWEITZER, was dispatched to Morristown, a place situated a few miles north of Hartwood, where they had orders to remain. The First Brigade, Col. C. A. JOHNSON, was ordered to proceed to Richards' Ford on the Rappahannock, cross it, march up on the south side to Ellis' Ford, at which point they had orders to recross. The Third Brigade remained at Hartwood.

As will be readily observed, the important part to be performed was intrusted to the First Brigade, although the disposition of the two other brigades was necessary. At 11 A. M., the First Brigade reached the designated ford and crossed in safety to the opposite shore. A number of rebel vedettes were discovered, who rapidly fled upon the advance of our troops. It was ascertained that the space between the two fords—a distance of seven miles—was strongly picketed, but as the pickets were all mounted, it was impossible to surround them. The rebels retired into the woods, from which they could observe all the movements of our men without being perceived themselves. The Brigade marched up on the bank of the river, without meeting with any opposition, until they came to within a short distance of Ellis' Ford, when they turned off to the left into a piece of wood, with the view of advancing suddenly out and capturing whatever rebels might be at the Ford. That the plan might be more successfully carried out, it was arranged to have a squadron of cavalry on the north bank of the Ford, who were to divert the attention of the rebels. On account of some slight misunderstanding a serious accident came very near happening. On the approach of the cavalry which accompanied the First Brigade, they were mistaken by the cavalry on the north bank for rebels, which impression was strengthened upon seeing the infantry emerge from the same wood shortly afterward. The cavalry on the north bank, immediately fled, with the belief that they were about to be pursued by a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. A messenger, in breathless haste, galloped up to Col. BARNES, and reported what he had seen. The Colonel was a little puzzled at first, but after interrogating the messenger with reference to the number, character of position of the force on the south bank, made up his mind that it was the First Brigade which had come up from Richards' Ford, according to instructions. Half an hour later another messenger appeared, bringing the intelligence that the First Brigade had recrossed safely at Ellis' Ford, and were bivouacked on our side of the river. Of course all fear of a rebel pursuit was dispelled on the arrival of the last messenger. When advancing toward Ellis' Ford, a company of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, acting as skirmishers, was fired upon by a party of rebel pickets, from a house in front. A volley was given in reply, which had the effect to disperse the rebels, but accidentally a woman within the house was wounded. The rebels were taking dinner at the time the affair occurred. Our party observed large numbers of cattle and several herds of sheep. Two prisoners were taken, who gave their names as A. P. COX and F. D. ALEXANDER, and said they belonged to the First South Carolina Cavalry. They wore our uniform overcoats, which they said were left by our men on John's Island last Summer.

Yesterday morning the expedition again took up the line of march, and reached camp late in the afternoon. No casualties occurred on our side.

New-Year's Day was generally observed throughout the camp. Both officers and men indulged freely in amusement and entertainment.

Gen. BIRNEY'S Division was reviewed by Major-Gen. HOOKER to-day.

Review of the Third Army Corps by Gen. Burnside—Speculations as to the Future of the Army, &c.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

The Third Army Corps, commanded by Gen. STONEMAN, was reviewed to-day by Gen. BURNSIDE. The ceremony took place on an extended plateau near the camping ground of the troops, and was witnessed by a large number of officers from other corps. The men presented a fine appearance and gave evidence of a high state of discipline.

Nothing has lately occurred within the lines to excite either a comment or paragraph of importance. Since the enjoyment of holiday festivities the men have settled down into the dull routine of military duty, and look forward with much impatience to the time when the present unsatisfactory quiet shall be succeeded by active operations against the enemy.

A multiplicity of rumors are in circulation in reference to the future disposition of the army. One day it is positively announced that another attempt is to be made to occupy the crest in the rear of Fredericksburgh, which information will be succeeded on the following day by a report to the effect that a portion of the grand army will retire to the defences about Washington and Alexandria, while the remaining portion will be sent off on some Southern expedition. It is credited in authoritative circles that no decisive plan has yet been arranged for the prospective movements of the army. The recent visit of Gen. BURNSIDE and other Commanders of high rank to Washington has led many to suppose that a gigantic military scheme is about to be inaugurated. It is strange with what tenacity some people adhere to an opinion formed upon absurd and unreliable rumors.

Since Gen. AVERILL'S reconnoissance to Richards' and Ellis' Fords, the rebels have remained on their own side of the river. At Falmouth and Fredericksburgh the pickets of the contending parties continue to pace either bank without offering to molest each other. WHIT.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

A Rebel Attack on Col. Washburn at Moorefield.

The Rebels Repulsed and Driven Four Miles.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday, says:

"Senator CARSKADON, who has arrived from New Creek, reports that the rebels attacked our forces under Col. WASHBURN, at Moorefield, on Saturday morning, and that fighting was going on during Saturday and Sunday.

During the whole of Saturday cannonading was distinctly heard at New Creek. We had a small force stationed at Petersburgh, north of Moorefield. This force was sent to the latter place, and the baggage train came by way of a mountain road, and reached New Creek on Sunday.

On Saturday night Col. MULLIGAN, at the head of his Brigade, left New Creek for Moorefield, reaching that place on Sunday evening.

It was reported that the Union forces had driven the rebels four miles and were still pursuing them.

The rebels are commanded by Colonels IMBODEN and JENKINS.

Gen. MILROY was at Winchester.

There was considerable excitement at New Creek on Sunday night. The soldiers there slept on their arms and skirmishers were out.

This precaution was taken in consequence of a report brought by those in charge of the wagon train that they had been pursued from Petersburgh by a large body of rebel cavalry.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Safety of the Boat of the Rhode Island—Nothing Further Heard of the Rest of the Monitor's Crew.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 6,
viâ BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The *Minnesota* arrived here last evening at 6 o'clock.

The wrecking vessel *Relief*, Capt. ROCKWELL, arrived here this forenoon. Capt. ROCKWELL reports that the boat sent out by the *Rhode Island* to rescue the rest of the crew of the *Monitor*, was picked up on the 3d inst. on Hatteras Shoals, by a coasting schooner bound to Fernandina.

The schooner got aground while picking up the boat, and seven men belonging to the *Rhode Island* were taken off by a Government tugboat and carried into Hatteras Inlet all safe.

Capt. ROCKWELL reports that the *Montauk* passed Hatteras Shoals on the morning of the 3d inst., when the weather was fine and calm, but with some sea running.

Nothing has been heard from the rest of the *Monitor's* crew.

Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

PETERSON'S *Counterfeit Detector* says the following counterfeits are being "shoved:"

Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, $10s altered; vignette, three female figures in the upper right; in the upper centre a small flying figure, bearing a tablet, an X on each side, and Ten across the left end. This is well done.

Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, Conn., $5s.

Explosion in an Arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

An explosion occurred to-day in the fuse-room attached to the Bridesburgh Arsenal, at Frankford, caused by carelessness. Forty pounds of powder exploded, blowing the building, a wooden structure, to pieces. Eleven persons were wounded.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Rebel Army Very Much Demoralized.

Their Losses Estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

BRECKINRIDGE WOUNDED IN THE EAR.

Their Rear Guard Attacked by Gen. Stanley's Cavalry.

BRAGG GOING TO CHATTANOOGA

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Murfreesboro, gives additional confirmation of the demoralization of the rebel army. BRECKINRIDGE'S division was terribly punished on Friday. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was wounded in the ear, and his Adjutant-General killed. Wounded rebel officers estimate their loss at from 12,000 to 15,000, with a great slaughter of leading officers.

Col. MULLIGAN, of Tennessee, mortally wounded, is in the hospital here. The body of Gen. HANSON was sent South to-day. Gen. RAINS' body was sent to Nashville.

The enemy's rear guard was encountered at 10 o'clock Sunday night by Gen. STANLEY'S Cavalry. The rebels retreated with a loss of 36.

A negro from Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters, who left the rebel army within five miles of Manchester, heard Gen. BRAGG say he would go to Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Our whole loss at Murfreesboro in killed, wounded and missing was not over 7,000. The rebel loss was from 12,000 to 15,000.

Our army is pursuing the rebels.

Our rear yesterday, eight miles beyond Murfreesboro, reported a rebel wagon team captured 18 miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday.

The rebel Gen. RAINS was buried to-day. No demonstration was allowed.

The bodies of Gen. HANSON, Capt. TODD, of the Sixth Kentucky, Capt. FERGUSSON, of the Louisville Legion, were brought in to-day.

Considerable quantities of contraband goods were captured by our pickets.

Weather cold. The river is on a stand.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DISPATCH AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The following is a corrected report of the message in Tuesday's paper, from Gen. ROSECRANS, of the 4th:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FRONT OF
MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3, VIA NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville, in three columns. Gen. MCCOOK by Nolinsville Pike; Gen. THOMAS from his encampment on Franklin's Pike, viâ Wilson Pike, and Gen. CRITTENDEN on the main Murfreesboro Pike.

Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. MCCOOK drove Gen. HARDEE'S corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. CRITTENDEN reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen. THOMAS reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no severe opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. MCCOOK drove Gen. HARDEE from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division within six miles of Shelbyville, who found that Gen. HARDEE had retreated toward Murfreesboro.

Gen. CRITTENDEN fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. THOMAS occupied the vicinity of Nolansville.

On the 28th, MCCOOK completed his reconnoissance on HARDEE'S movements. CRITTENDEN remained awaiting the result, and bringing up trains. THOMAS moved into Stewart's Creek. On the 29th, MCCOOK moved into Wilkinson's Cross Roads, seven miles from Murfreesboro, on the end of a short rough pike road, through a rolling country, skirted by bluffs, covered with dense cedar thickets and open timber. CRITTENDEN pushed the enemy rapidly, saved the bridges, and reached a point within three miles of Murfreesboro, his advance driving all the outposts to within sight of the town. THOMAS' two divisions close up CRITTENDEN, and took position on his right. On the 30th, MCCOOK advanced on Wilkinson's Pike, having to make his way through dense woods, meeting with a determined resistance. He got into position three miles from Murfreesboro, occupying the extreme right of our line. The left stood fast; the centre advanced slightly, and were engaged in cutting through an almost impenetrable growth of cedar which separated them from our right, rendering communication with them exceedingly difficult. The combat and the roughness of the country had brought forward MCCOOK'S right division so as to face strongly to the southeast, instead of being refaced to face the south, with the several divisions between the centre and right, and sufficiently far in the rear to support, and, if necessary, to extend it, the grave consequences of which were developed the next day.

The 31st found our left crossing the Murfreesboro Pike and Railroad—one division in front, one forming a crotchet on Stone River, and one in reserve in the centre; NAGLEY between the left and right, and ROUSSEAU in reserve. The plan of the battle was to open on the right, engage the enemy sufficiently to hold him firmly; to cross the river with our left, consisting of three divisions, (to oppose which they had but two divisions,) the country being favorable to an attack from that side of the town; but the enemy attacked the whole front of our right flank, which was partially surprised and thrown into confusion, and driven back.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right, until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st inst., the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst. there was skirmishing along the line, with threats of an attack until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods, and advanced in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, but they were finally repulsed by Gen. NEGLEY'S Division, and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. MORTON'S Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Thrilling Details of the Tremendous Struggle of wednesday.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Monday and Tuesday were spent, as you have been advised, in getting the army into line and securing positions. The great contest commenced on Wednesday morning, and the account of that day I send in full.

A great deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the nature of the battle-field at Murfreesboro, especially of that portion which was the scene of the bloody struggle of Wednesday.

Even the maps furnished to officers by the indefatigable Corps of Topographical Engineers, failed to exhibit correctly the features of the vicinity. The error seemed to be the confounding together of two distinct and separate streams—Stone River, which rises in the northern part of Rutherford County, and flows past Steward's Ferry, almost directly north of the Cumberland; and Stone River, which takes its rise in the southern extremity of Rutherford and the eastern part of Campbell, and after traversing both of these and a portion of Davidson, enters the Cumberland about ten miles below the latter.

It is the western branch of the latter which flows past Murfreesboro, and constitutes the river of which such frequent mention must be made in all accounts of this battle.

No map I have ever yet seen represents correctly the position of this stream, and, of course, I had not myself time to trace it out, but when our line of battle was formed in front of the town on Wednesday morning, our left wing rested upon the river, and the men of VAN CLEVE'S Division filled their canteens with water from the same.

At this place the river flows almost in a northern direction, its course when passing the town being nearly due west. I noted accurately the position of the various brigades on Wednesday morning; but as there were so many complicated movements during the day, scarcely any brigade actually fighting in the same order in which it was first posted, I deem it unnecessary to mention the place of each.

Gen. MCCOOK'S command, which is the right wing of the army, consists of three divisions, JOHNSON'S, DAVIS' and SHERIDAN'S, posted from right to left, in the order in which I have named them, JOHNSON'S and DAVIS' being thrown forward and to the right, so as to form a line which made a considerable angle with that of the remainder of the army.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division was withdrawn somewhat on the left, and acted as a reserve for the right of the centre, commanded by Gen. THOMAS; but two divisions were present, NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S, stationed from right to left in the order named—ROUSSEAU'S being somewhat withdrawn, and constituting the reserve on the centre. The left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. CRITTENDEN, was posted in the following order: PALMER on the right, WOOD in the centre, and VAN CLEVE on the left—a part of PALMER'S, and also VAN CLEVE'S being thrown slightly forward.

The enemy's line stretched transversely across Stone River, from the Lebanon pike on the right to the Franklin road on their left. At the beginning of the battle it was considerably overlapped by our own right, when MCCOOK had got finally into position. HARDEE commanded the rebel left, consisting of CHEATHAM'S, MCCOWN'S and WITHER'S Divisions, MCCOWN being on the extreme left of the wing and CHEATHAM in the centre. The wing was reinforced on Tuesday night by the addition of CLAIBORNE'S, formerly BUCKNER'S, Division.

Bishop POLK led the rebel right, consisting of PRESTON SMITH'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S Divisions, and Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH led the divisions in the rebel centre. The Division of BRECKINRIDGE was on the extreme rebel right. Besides these, there were several independent detachments; but it is probable that with these, and the reinforcements afterwards received, the rebel army did not outnumber, even if it equalled, our own.

The field of battle in the centre was mostly a plain, going toward Murfreesboro. There was a slight elevation of cleared ground on both sides of the turnpike, and some patches of woodland, sufficient to conceal the greater portion of our troops until they should be ready to advance.

Behind the woods concealing our foremost lines, and to the left of those which lie on the left of the turnpike, on open and slightly elevated ground, extending to the river. This formed the key to our entire position, and it was here that the greater portion of the wagons were packed for safety.

On the left, some corn-fields extended to the river, and on the other side of the stream rose a low, wooded hill.

The ground upon the right was a succession of dense cedar thickets, and spaces where the rocks came to the surface and nothing could grow, belts of tolerable timber, and small irregular-shaped fields. The pike and railroad ran near each other.

In the elevated open space which formed the key to our position from a point where our line of battle crossed both, a distance-post on the railroad indicates that it is just twenty-nine miles to Nashville. A number of houses were situated in different parts of the field, but none of them except the brick building of which the inside was burned out the day before played any important part.

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning when the firing commenced upon the right. The First Missouri Battery, Capt. ESSBOCK and the First Illinois, Capt. HOUGHTAIN, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of SHERIDAN'S Division, which now slightly advanced. The enemy threw himself upon SHERIDAN with terrible energy, but was thrice repulsed.

Again he advanced with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and SHERIDAN'S men were compelled for a moment to give ground. It was only a moment, however. The brave and noble SILL, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retiring troops. The flashing banner of the stars once more advanced, and although SILL purchased the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after 8 when this occurred, and at the same time the sun broke forth through some cold-looking clouds and flashed a clear, bright light over the field. There had not elapsed even time to remove the body of the dead General SILL, when all attention was directed to the extreme right.

Three divisions of the enemy, MCCOWN'S, CLAIBORN'S and CHEATHAM'S, had advanced in massive columns and charged impetuously upon JOHNSON and DAVIS. A portion of the infantry in JOHNSON'S division immediately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgerton, was taken before it fired the third round.

Poor EDGARTON! It was not his fault. A truer, better, braver young man is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle; and I remember well how often and how earnestly he deplored that separation from the old Third Division which prevented him from taking part in the battle of Perrysville.

His hour came at last. It found him ready; but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival failed to do so, and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times, the rebel bayonets had swept away his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe.

The gallant and earnest Capt. SIMONSON fought like a hero as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns. Capt. GOODSPEED strenuously endeavored, after firing several rounds, to save his cannon but could only succeed in getting away with two of them. Gen. KIRK, of Illinois, commanding one of the brigades in JOHNSON'S Division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiment.

The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing almost at the muzzles of the rebel muskets. The brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the route of the division became irretrievable.

I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I can't, from all that I have heard, come to any other conclusion than that the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that, too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant.

Whether Gen. MCCOOK or Gen. JOHNSON is to blame for this impartial investigation will hereafter determine. At present the sentiment of the entire army is extremely hostile to both, and I imagine it will not be many days before there are important changes in leadership of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, from PALMER'S, NEGELEY'S and ROSECRANS' Divisions, were sent into the midst of the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives, but all in turn were either crushed by the flying crowds, broken by the impetuosity of the foe, and put to confused flight, or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest, and they who proved recreant to their trust.

I know there was some cowardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty a heroism as that which distinguished and immortalized the followers of Godfrey or the Cid; but, in spite of heroism and devotion, in spite of desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe, in spite of awful sacrifice of life on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels steadily pushed forward and came nearer to the turnpike!

Nearly two miles and half the right wing of our army had been driven, and faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face; but the word went forth from ROSECRANS, the flower of the left wing and centre the right.

The right of DAVIS' Division, assailed at the same time as JOHNSON'S, gave way simultaneously, and the route of the remainder seemed to follow as a matter of course. This left to Gen. SHERIDAN the task of repelling the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did man labor more faithfully than he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers.

His division formed a kind of pivot upon which the broken right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined when the flight of DAVIS' Division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank; but it fought until a fourth of its number lay bleeding and dying upon the field, and till both remaining Brigade Commanders, Col. ROBERTS and Col. SCHAEFFER, had met with the same fate as Gen. SILL; then it gave way, and as in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout only less complete than that of the troops of JOHNSON and DAVIS.

All these divisions were now hurried back together into the immense cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike, and were hurried over toward the right and massed rank behind rank in an array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing to the woods through which the rebels were advancing. The scene at this time was grand and awful as anything that I ever expect to witness until the day of judgment.

I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and the railroad, and forming the key to our entire position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and the immense train of wagons parked along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined. Even its line of retreat would be cut off, and nothing could save it from utter rout, slaughter and capture—and yet each minute it became more plainly evident that all the reinforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing, and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task, and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was struggling in inextricable disorder through the woods.

Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest of pines and cedars were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of the shells, the uninterrupted rattle of thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sound, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual. Above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous host, as body after body of our troops gave way and were pushed toward the turnpike.

Everything now depended upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of ROSECRANS had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the route became visible, and a crowd of 10,000 fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrolable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets, and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Among them all, perhaps, no half dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together.

Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the road, suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle preceded by frightened mules and horses rolled and rattled away pell-mell in an opposite direction, pressing onward. The shouts and

Continued on Eighth Page.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

What the State has Done for the War.

Promotions to be Made for Meritorious Conduct.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

State Rights to be Preserved Inviolate.

Arbitrary Arrests and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Denounced.

To the Senate and Assembly:

We meet under circumstances of unusual solemnity to legislate for the honor, for the interest and for the protection of the people of the State of New-York. The oath which we have taken, to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and to perform our duties with fidelity, has at this time especial significance. It teaches us to look upon each of these Constitutions as equally sacred, that each is to be upheld in its respective jurisdictions. At this time the power of the one is openly defied by armed rebellion, while the other is endangered by the confusion and discord growing out of civil war. This "oath, declaration or test," is not a mere ceremonial; it is a part of the tenure of the offices we hold. Until we have thus solemnly submitted ourselves to the command of these instruments, giving up our personal views and opinions, and pledging ourselves to obey their requirements, we are not permitted to perform one official act.

To uphold the General Government New-York has sent since the outbreak of this war 220,000 soldiers into the field. To organize this vast army, my predecessor, and those acting under his direction in his military staff have used unwearied labor and shown high capacity. The duties growing out of this service have been greater than those falling upon the officials of other States, and in their performance compare favorably with the conduct of the war on the part of the General Government. While our soldiers are periling their lives to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union, we owe it to them, who have shown an endurance and patriotism unsurpassed in the history of the world, that we emulate their devotion in our field of duty. We are to take care when they come back that their home rights are not impaired, that they shall not find when they return to the duties of civil life that the securities of their persons, the sanctity of their homes or the protection of their property have been lost by us, while they were battling for their national interest in a distant field of duty.

I shall deem it my duty to fill all vacancies in official stations in the army by promotion for meritorious services or gallant conduct in the field; this is a measure of justice, as it will give to them the rewards where they have been fairly earned, and will stimulate both officers and men, by a laudable ambition, to excel in patriotic services in an honorable pursuit.

OUR STATE AFFAIRS.

While so many parts of our country are laid waste by war, their towns and cities desolated, their homes destroyed, their citizens slaughtered, and all that makes social happiness crushed out beneath the tread of armies, we have cause for gratitude that in this State the circle of its munificent public charities is in full and beneficent operation; all forms of infirmities, suffering and want have been relieved. Our schools, academies and colleges are in successful operation. Institutions designed to rescue the young and helpless from careers of vice, are still engaged in the prevention of misery and crime. Our prisons, under a liberal system, designed to reform as well as punish, still protect our community against convicted criminals. Our Courts are open for the security and protection of persons and property. Mechanical and agricultural pursuits are in the main successfully conducted. Our vast internal and foreign commerce have assumed proportions far beyond that of any former period. But for the overshadowing, gloomy cloud of war, and its heavy drafts upon the blood and treasure of our citizens, there could not be found four millions of people in the enjoyment of greater happiness and prosperity.

The continued ample support extended to the great charities of the State, even in the midst of a war which would tax to the utmost the energies of any nation, past or present, is a striking evidence at once of the enlightened benevolence of our people, and the greatness of our resources. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the importance of those truly noble institutions, the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, the State Asylum for Idiots, and the State Inebriate Asylum. They are eminently entitled to the proper patronage of the State. The Orphan Asylums and hospitals of the State should be fostered at a period when each battle deprives many households of their natural protectors, and increases the number of those who may properly claim the support of charity, or the care of institutions for the sick and wounded.

I recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the appointment of a member of the medical profession as a Commissioner of Lunacy, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the insane now confined in the alms-houses, poor-houses, jails and private lunatic asylums. The subject has been strongly urged upon the attention of previous Legislatures by the medical profession, and I am sure the humanity and propriety of the proposition is too manifest to receive any other than your favorable action.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows that 829,989 pupils attended school in 1862, being a larger attendance than for any previous year. It will also appear that a greater number of teachers were employed than heretofore, the increase being drawn from the female portion of the community; that a larger sum was paid for teachers' wages, and that the schools were in session for a longer period, in the aggregate, than during any preceding year.

The Annual Report of the Regents of the University will show that the Colleges and Academies of the State, notwithstanding the drain of the war on their numbers, have continued in active and vigorous operation. The number of students in attendance has been 35,748, a little more than 1,000 less than for the previous year. The means of higher education are more ample, and its character more thorough and elevated than they have ever been.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and the House of Refuge of Western New-York, will submit to you their Annual Reports. I commend these important institutions to your favorable consideration.

It appears from the Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, that the number of convicts in the prisons on the 30th of September last was 2,410, the receipts into the treasury for prison earnings during the fiscal year were $191,043 97, and the payments therefrom, on account of the prisons, were $311,744 81.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department shows that the total amount of outstanding circulation issued by that officer to banks, banking associations and individuals on the 30th of September last was $42,239,836

This circulation is secured as follows:

By Bonds and Mortgage	$4,912,494 47	
New-York State Stock	19,022,390 10	
Stock of other States	438,466 67	
United States Stock	11,899,450 00	
Held for Incorporated Banks under special laws	65,289 14	
Cash on Deposit	103,720 60	—$36,442,319 98
Aggregate held Sept. 30, 1861		30,279,851 96
Increase of Securities in 1862		$6,062,459 02
Increase of Circulation in 1862		5,633,696 00
Increase of U. S. Stock in 1862		6,810,150 00
Decrease in Bonds and Mortgages in 1862		474,308 00
Decrease in N. Y. State Stock in 1862		100,815 82
Decrease in Illinois State Stock in 1862		36,783 33
Number of Banks doing business		305
Number of Banks closing and insolvent		53—358

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department will exhibit in his annual report many facts connected with the important duties administered by him, of interest to the public.

The Commissioners of Emigration report that during the year 1862, 75,982 alien emigrants arrived at the port of New-York, being an increase of 10,453 over the previous year. The Commissioners believe that a large immigration, much in excess of the past four years, will shortly commence from all parts of Europe. I recommend to your attention the suggestion contained in their annual report, and especially that with reference to quarantine. The City of New-York and the country at large are too much interested in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the emigrants, and the protection of that port from contagious and infectious diseases, to omit any measures which shall tend to protect it.

I renew the following recommendation of my predecessor:

"A change is obviously necessary in the laws relative to excise, so as to insure their enforcement, especially in regard to licenses. At present, those who pay for licenses, practically receive neither privilege or protection therefor."

The maturing principal and the interest on the State debt has been paid in coin. During the past fiscal year the debt of the State was reduced two millions one hundred thousand dollars, by the redemption of that amount of the canal debt.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The Funded Debt on the 30th of September last stood as follows:

Of Canal Debt	$23,981,610 25
Of General Fund Debt	6,505,654 37
Total State Debt	$30,487,264 62

By abstaining from further borrowing, and depositing the usual annual contributions to the credit of the Sinking Funds, the Comptroller estimates that the above debt will be substantially extinguished within twelve years.

Balance in the Treasury, including Canal Fund, Oct. 1, 1861	$3,074,941 85
Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, 1862	20,840,913 20
Total	$23,915,855 05
Payments during same period	18,165,233 86
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1862	$5,750,621 19

CANAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1861		$2,604,621 25
Received during the fiscal year from Canal tolls, rents of surplus waters and interest on revenues	$4,854,989 67	
From proceeds of taxes	2,769,623 09	
From other sources	168,881 61	—$7,793,494 37
Total		$10,398,115 62
Payments during the same periods for redemption of Stocks	$2,120,000 00	
For interest on Stocks	1,429,859 36	
To Canal Commissioners, Repair Contractors, Superintendents, Collectors and Weighmasters	$1,758,621 33	
Miscellaneous objects	509,331 10	—$5,808,811 79
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1862, of		$4,589,303 83

The gross receipts from tolls, for the past season of navigation, was about $5,180,000. But this sum represents only the amounts paid into the Public Treasury for the use of the canals. Our citizens who are the carriers between the lakes and the City of New-York, as well as those engaged in transportation upon our inland waters, and upon the ocean, derive a still greater advantage from our commerce with the West. The vast extent of our internal carrying trade can be stated only approximately, but may be safely put down at the following figures, for the past year:

Estimated tonnage of Canals for 1862	4,900,000 tons
Ascertained tonnage of Railroads to Sept. 30	6,600,000 tons
For a single year	11,500,000 tons
Estimated value of property carried on the Canals for 1862	$141,000,000
On the Railroads in 1862	159,000,000
For a single year	$300,000,000

It may be added that seventy per cent. of the values of railroad and eighty per cent. of canal freights, are moved from west to east. These facts should induce us to give every possible facility to the vast and growing commerce of the Western States, mainly dependent upon them as we are for the immense through traffic which constitutes so large a share of our carrying trade, and forms a most important source of our commercial greatness, affording at the same time one of the many reasons for cultivating the most enduring relationships with that section.

The obstructions in the channel of the Hudson River severely impair the usefulness of our canals. Their increased capacity has led to the building of boats of greater draft than formerly. These are towed through to New-York without change of freight; and after the Spring freshets it is not unusual for them to get aground in the river after passing through the canals without difficulty. Suitable measures should at once be taken for the removal of these obstacles.

The aggregate valuations of real and personal property of the State, for 1862, is $1,449,303 948. This exceeds the previous year by $7,536, 515, although the valuations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, were reduced about $50,000,000.

The State tax of last year was at the rate of four mills and three-fourths on each dollar of the taxable property. According to the estimates of the Comptroller, less than one-half of that rate will be sufficient for the present year, unless some extraordinary appropriations shall be made by the Legislature.

In July last the President called for three hundred thousand volunteers, and subsequently ordered a draft for an equal additional number. The quota of the State, under both calls was, about one hundred and twenty thousand men. The exigencies of the service demanded that these troops should be raised with the greatest dispatch. It was the season of harvest, when labor commanded high prices. The State had so promptly responded to former requisitions of the Government by voluntary offers, that a strong aversion existed in the public mind toward compulsory measures. It was believed that if simple bounties were offered, a conscription could be avoided. But no payment could be made by them from the State Treasury without legislative authority. To obtain this an extra session, involving both delay and expense, was necessary. The Commercial Bank of Albany offered to advance the requisite sum for bounties, and to assume the risk of reimbursement by the Legislature at its annual session. Their offer was accepted, and a suitable arrangement at once made. My predecessor immediately issued his proclamation offering a State bounty of $50 to each private soldier who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. The moneys thus advanced were disbursed by the Paymaster-General of the State. The annual report of the Comptroller will present the details. As the State tax levied under the authority of Chapter 456 of the laws of 1862, for the payment to the United States of the direct tax levied by the act of Congress of the preceding August, will not be required, the proceeds will remain in the Treasury and may be appropriately applied to the repayment of the moneys thus advanced. I therefore recommend that a law making the requisite appropriation, and ratifying the action of the Governor in this respect, be passed, and I cheerfully record my approval of the course pursued in respect to this matter. In addition to the bounty offered by the State, in various localities large sums were voted as additional premiums to volunteers, and I recommend the passage of suitable laws providing for the collection of these self-imposed obligations.

The population of this State in 1860 was 3,880,728. The number of men returned by the enrolling officers, as liable to military duty, is 764,603. The number between the ages of 18 and 45 returned as exempt from various causes, is 139,198. Since the beginning of the present war the State of New-York has sent to the field 222,836. The number from this State, now in the field, is estimated at 125,000, showing a total waste since the beginning of the war of 97,836, being an annual waste of about 33 per centum of the whole number, equal to 42,000 per year. To fill the quota of this State under the calls 30,798 more volunteers are required, unless the General Government will give the State credit for the proportional excess sent to the field before July 2, 1862.

I urge your immediate attention to the inequality and injustice of the laws under which it is proposed to draft soldiers for the service of the General Government. During a long period of peace, but little attention has been paid to our military system. For the purposes of a conscription it is entirely defective; it contains none of the provisions which in the European systems mitigate the evils of compulsory military service; it pays no just regard on one hand to the evils which it may inflict, while on the other it makes numerous exemptions which are inconsistent with fairness, and with the spirit of our Constitution. That contemplates that all of suitable ages alike shall perform military duty or pay some equivalent. This purpose is fully expressed by the first Constitution of our State.

"It is of the utmost importance to the safety of every State that it should always be in a condition of defence; and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society to be prepared and willing to defend it."

The present Constitution has a provision to the same effect. Not only the organic law of our State, but justice demands that every man who enjoys the protection of society should be prepared to defend it. Recent legislation on this subject has departed widely from this principle; no conditions have been prescribed upon which those who have scruples of conscience should be excused from bearing arms. Exemptions have been multiplied until large classes are not only relieved from military duty but also from giving any equivalent for such relief. They include numerous officials and other classes who have no claims to exemption beyond those which belong to every citizen engaged in useful pursuits.

The favored classes are usually in a better condition to give an equivalent than the mass of those upon whom these liabilities now fall. There should be no such unjust distinctions; all male citizens of suitable years should be equally liable; if those who are unfit to perform duty are drawn, they should pay such sum as shall be deemed just by suitable tribunals. If they are unable to pay, the amount can be remitted, or like firemen, they might render an equivalent in an equally honorable branch of the public service. If the lot falls on officials, they can procure substitutes, or pay such commutations as may be prescribed by law. It is glaringly unjust to allow those enjoying the honors and profits of official station to go free of all liabilities, while the only son of the widow, or the sole support of a family may be forced upon a distant and dangerous service. I also commend to your attention such other provisions as exist in European countries to mitigate the evils which a forced conscription involves, and which have been suggested by experience in their long and frequent wars.

The military system adopted at the last session of the Legislature cannot be perfected in time to meet the probable calls made by the General Government; an attempt to make a draft upon the present enrollment, has been found to involve difficulties and dangers of the most serious character, and as such draft has therefore been necessarily postponed, this subject demands your immediate attention.

The amounts due to the soldiers of the war of 1812 from the Government of the United States, have been ascertained by the proper Commissioners appointed by the State, to be $877,628. I recommend that some measures be taken to secure the immediate payment of the amounts due to the several claimants.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Constitution makes it my duty to communicate to you the condition of the State. I cannot do this without speaking of our Union and of the war which afflicts our country, and which also affects the extended commerce of New-York; taxes all its pursuits; has taken more than 200,000 men from our workshops and fields; and has carried mourning into the homes of our citizens. The genius of our Government, and the interests of our people demand that the aspects of this war should be discussed with entire freedom. Not only is the National life at stake, but every personal, every family, every sacred interest is involved. We must grapple with the great questions of the day; we must confront the dangers of our position. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the full expression of public opinion. It must be known and heeded, to enable Government to manage public affairs with success. There is a yearning desire among our people to learn their actual condition. They demand free discussion. This should be conducted in an earnest, thoughtful, patriotic spirit. The solemnity of the occasion and the sufferings of the war should revive the virtue, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the American people. The decay of these have brought our calamities upon us. There are now no causes for discord that have not always existed in our country, and which were not felt by our fathers in forming the Union. They had the greatness, the magnanimity and virtue to compromise and adjust them. The value of the Union they then formed has proved to be greater than they hoped. Yet we became indifferent to it when we were in the full enjoyment of its blessings. We became ignorant of the character and resources of our own countrymen, while we had the full benefit of an untrammeled commerce with all sections of our land. It was when the world was astonished with the power and wealth growing out of our National Union, that sectional prejudices and passions were active in destroying fraternal affections and generous love of our country. While we boasted most of our intelligence, there were those persistently and laboriously engaged, through the Press, and in legislative halls, in teaching the people of the North and the South to undervalue and despise each other. Hostile legislation and the division of our churches impaired religious and social intercourse. If the North and the South had understood the power and purposes of each other, our contentions would have been adjusted. This misapprehension, so bloody and terrible in its effects, was systematically and laboriously inculcated.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war was caused by an unavoidable contest about Slavery. This has been the subject, not the cause of controversy. We are to look for the causes of this war in a pervading disregard of the obligations of laws and Constitutions; in disrespect for constituted authorities; and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two portions of the Atlantic States, the two extremes of our country, whose remote positions have made them less well informed, and whose interests have made them less considerate, with regard to the condition and character of our whole people, than those living in the great central and western sections of our Union. There is no honest statement of our difficulties which does not teach that our people must reform themselves, as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of our rulers. There is not a calamity we are suffering which was not clearly foretold by our fathers as the result of the passions and local prejudices which have grown up during the past fifteen years.

It is not too late to save our country, if we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right spirit and in the right way. When we do so, the effect will be seen and felt throughout our land and by the civilized world. We shall then strengthen our Government; we shall weaken the rebellion; we shall unite our people; and the world will recognize our capacity for self-government when we show that we are capable of self-reform.

RESPECT FOR LAWS AND RULERS.

In the first place, we must emulate the conduct of our Fathers, and show obedience to constituted authorities, and respect for legal and constitutional obligations. "The very idea of the power and right to establish Government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government." Yet a spirit of disobedience has sapped the foundations of Municipal, State and National authority in every part of our land. It is not only the underlying and pervading cause of the war; it is also the immediate occasion of our calamities.

When the leaders of the insurrection at the extreme South say that Free and Slave States cannot exist together in the Union, and when this is echoed from the extreme North by the enemies of our Constitution, both parties simply say they cannot, because they will not, respect the laws and the Constitution. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with all social order and social security—with safety of persons and property.

In order to uphold our Government, it is also necessary that we should show respect to the authority of our rulers. While acting within the limits of their jurisdictions, and representing the interests, the honor, and the dignity of our people, they are entitled to deference. Where it is their right to decide upon measures and policy, it is our duty to obey and to give a ready support to their decisions. This is a vital maxim of liberty. Without this loyalty no Government can conduct public affairs with success—no people can be safe in the enjoyment of their rights. This duty is peculiarly strong under our system, which gives the people the right at their elections to sit in judgment upon their rulers, to commend or condemn them, or expel them from official stations.

This war should have been averted; but when its flood-gates were opened, the Administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. Government was borne along by the current, and struggled as it best could with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violations of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment, must make us more vigilant to guard against their influences. Unusual dangers demand unusual vigilance.

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY.

Economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are essential at all times; they are vital in periods of war. If the power of the people to sustain the expenses of war is broken down, it is vain that we have sent our citizens into the field, and that they have shed their blood in unsupported efforts to save our country.

The opportunities which a state of war gives to unprincipled men to prey upon the public treasury, and the difficulty of checking their schemes, must be borne in mind, when we judge the integrity of our rulers. But while these difficulties should shield them from harsh judgment, they are additional reasons for vigilance and caution. It is in the nature of war to create powerful financial and ambitious interests, eager to prolong its duration. It is one of its chief dangers that it builds up an active class who gain power and wealth by the taxation imposed upon the labor and property of the mass of citizens. This organized class use the National Treasury to support schemes of plunder or ambition, and the taxes wrung from the people are thus made to prolong the state of war and military government. The power of our rulers to avert these influences must be aided and strengthened by the most ample exposition of financial affairs.

Extravagance and corruption are violations of the faith pledged to the public creditors. The money loaned to the National Treasury was not brought forward at a time of peace and confidence, but in a time of doubt and danger. These claims are held by the rich and poor. The amounts owned by corporations represent the interest of women and children, the aged and infirm. The right of our soldiers to demand economy and integrity is of the most sacred character. Never in the history of the world have armies of such numbers been made up of those who voluntarily left prosperous purposes and happy homes to suffer the dangers and privations of war. When defeat or destruction of life by violence or disease thinned the ranks of our armies, they promptly and freely stepped forward to the rescue of the country's flag. A fearful crime will be done by those who shall suffer National bankruptcy to turn into dust and ashes the pensions and bounties thus gained at the cost of blood and health and exposure. These pensions will, in many cases, be the sole reliance of those thus made incapable of self-support.

It is worse that a Government should be overturned by corruption than by violence. A virtuous people will regain their rights if torn from them, but there is no hope for those who suffer corruption to sap and rot away the fabric of their freedom.

LIMITATIONS OF POWER.

There are not only obligations resting upon our people toward our authorities, but under our political system, there are limitations between the departments of the Government, and between the State and National Governments, which must be observed to secure the public safety. At this time the warning words of WASHINGTON have peculiar significance:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its Administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments are coördinate. It is equally treasonable to resist the rightful authority of either. To overthrow the power of either Department is revolution. Legislative right, Executive power, and Judicial independence are alike sacred. Disregard for the limits of State and National jurisdictions, and the interference of one Department with the duties of another, are not only opposed to the genius and organization of our civil Government, but they have caused disasters in the conduct of the war.

While the War Department set aside the authority of the Judiciary, and overrides the laws of States, the Governors of States meet to shape the policy of the General Government, the National Legislature appoints committees to interfere with the military conduct of the war, and Senators combine to dictate the Executive choice of constitutional advisers. The natural results of meddling and intrigue have followed. While our armies have gained victories in fields remote from the Capital, within its influence the heroic valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are thwarted and paralyzed.

STATE RIGHTS.

Not only must the National Constitution be held inviolate, but the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdictions, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdictions, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. A consolidated government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignties of the States, except as they are limited by the Constitution, can never be given up. Without them our Government cannot stand. It was made and it can be changed by State agency. This is shown by the following provisions of the instrument itself.

"The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

Again; three-fourths of the States can add to or take away from the powers of the General Government, by demanding a Convention in which amendments can be proposed, which, if ratified by three-fourths of the States, become parts of the Constitution.

While they can thus take away or add to its power, the General Government can in no way touch one right of the States or invade their jurisdiction.

The obligations which rest upon the States to respect the Constitution, laws and authorities of the General Government, also demand that the General Government shall show equal respect for the rights and constituted authorities of States.

To State legislation and authorities, we look for the good order of society, the security of life and property, the protection of our homes and all that is nearest and dearest to us, in the relations, duties and actions of life. It is dangerous and demoralizing to show contempt for State authorities and laws. It undermines alike the foundations of State and National Government, by breaking up the social system. If home laws are not respected, the more general authority will not be regarded.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Our people have therefore viewed with alarm, practices and pretensions on the part of officials, which violate every principle of good order, of civil liberty, and of constitutional law. It is claimed that in time of war, the President has powers as Commander-in-Chief of our armies, which authorize him to declare martial law, not only within the sphere of hostile movements, where other law cannot be enforced, but also over our whole land. That at his pleasure he can disregard not only the statutes of Congress, but the decisions of the National Judiciary. That in loyal States the least intelligent class of officials may be clothed with power not only to act as spies and informers, but also, without due process of law, to seize and imprison our citizens, and carry them beyond the limits of the State, to hold them in prison without a hearing or a knowledge of the offences with which they are charged. Not only the passions and prejudices of these inferior agents lead them to acts of tyranny, but their interests are advanced and their positions secured by promoting discontent and discord. Even to ask the aid of counsel has been held to be an offence. It has been well said that, "To be arrested, for one knows not what; to be confined, no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or established; or to linger out life in a cell without trial, presents a body of tyranny which cannot be enlarged."

The suppression of journals and the imprisonment of persons have been glaringly partisan, allowing to some the utmost licentiousness of criticism, and punishing others for the fair exercise of the right of discussion. Conscious of these gross abuses, an attempt has been made to shield the violators of the law, and suppress inquiry into their motives and conduct. This attempt will fail. Unconstitutional acts cannot be shielded by unconstitutional laws. Such attempts will not save the guilty, while they will bring a just condemnation upon those who try to pervert the powers of legislation to the purposes of oppression. To justify such action by precedents drawn from the practice of Governments where there is no restraint upon legislative power, will be of no avail under our system, which restrains the Government, and protects the citizen, by written Constitutions.

I shall not inquire what rights States in rebellion have forfeited, but I deny that this rebellion can suspend a single right of the citizens of loyal States. I denounce the doctrine that civil war in the South takes away from the loyal North the benefits of the principle of civil liberty.

It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to see that the laws are enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice. Sheriffs and District-Attorneys are admonished that it is their duty to take care that no person within their respective counties are imprisoned, nor carried by force beyond their limits, without due process or legal authority. The removal to England of persons charged with offence, away from their friends, their witnesses and means of defence, was one of the acts of tyranny for which we asserted our independence. The abduction of citizens from this State for offences charged to have been done here, and carrying them many hundreds miles to distant prisons in other States or Territories, is an outrage of the same character upon every principle of right and justice.

The General Government has ample power to establish Courts, to appoint officers to arrest, and Commissioners to hear complaints, and to imprison upon reasonable grounds of suspicion. It has a judicial system, in full and undisturbed operation. Its own Courts, held at convenient points in this and other loyal States, are open for the hearing of all complaints. If its laws are not ample for the punishment of offences, it is due to the neglect of those in power. Government is not strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic exercise of those which are incontestible. The former course never fails to produce discord, suspicion and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confidence.

This loyal State, whose laws, whose courts and whose officers have thus been treated with marked and public contempt, and whose social order and sacred rights have been violated, was at that very time sending forth great armies to protect the National Capital, and to save the National officials from flight or capture. It was while the arms of New-York thus sheltered them against rebellion, that, without consultation with its Chief Magistrate, a subordinate Department at Washington insulted our people and invaded our rights. Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New-York, at its late election, solemnly protested.

The submission of our people to these abuses, for a time only, was mistaken at home and abroad for an indifference to their liberties. But it was only in a spirit of respect for our institutions, that they waited until they could express their will in the manner pointed out by our laws. At the late election they vindicated at once their regard for law and their love for liberty. Amidst all the confusion of civil war, they calmly sat in judgment upon the Administration, voting against its candidates. Nor was this the only striking proof of respect for the Constitution. The minority, of nearly equal numbers, yielded to this decision without resistance, although the canvass was animated by strong partisan excitements. This calm assertion of rights, and this honorable submission to the verdict of the ballot-box, vindicated at once the character of our people and the stability of our institutions. Had the Secessionists of the South thus yielded to constitutional decisions, they would have saved themselves and our country from the horrors of this war, and they would have found the same remedy for every wrong and danger.

MARTIAL LAW.

The claim of power under Martial law is not only destructive of the right of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the General Government. It asserts for the President more power as the head of the army, than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It has weakened the confidence of loyal States. It tends to destroy the value of our Government in the minds of our people. It leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigorated the South.

If there is a necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there is a necessity which justifies a revolution. But this pretension is not put forth as a necessity which overleaps for a time all restraints and which is justified by a great exigency; it is a theory which exalts the military power of the President above his civil and constitutional rights. It asserts that he may in his discretion declare war, and then extinguish the State and National Constitutions by drawing the pall of martial law over our vast country.

"Martial law" defines itself to be a law where war is. It limits its own jurisdiction by its very term. But this new and strange doctrine holds that the loyal North lost their constitutional rights when the South rebelled, and all are now governed by a military dictation. Loyalty is thus less secure than rebellion, for it stands without means to resist outrages or to resent tyranny. Amidst all the horrors that have been enacted under martial law in the history of the world, and amidst all the justifications attempted of its usages, it was never before held that it could be extended over peaceful States. It was never before claimed that the power of a military commander was superior to the powers of Government.

More than two centuries since that bold defender of English liberty, that honest and independent Judge, Lord COKE, declared: "Where courts of law are open, martial law cannot be executed;" and, also, that "the power that is above the law, is unfit for the King to ask or us to grant." Are English laws more sacred, or is English liberty more secure than ours?

It was one of the causes set forth in the Declaration of Independence, for renouncing allegiance to the King of England, "that he has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." During the struggle for national life, although surrounded by enemies, spies, and informers, who upheld the pretensions of the crown, WASHINGTON never declared martial-law or claimed the right under any circumstances to make the military superior to the civil authority. On the contrary, he was most deferential to the latter. The feeling of the fathers on this subject can best be learned by the Constitutions, which were formed by the men who established our National Government; all of them had provisions inconsistent with this new and monstrous pretension.

Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina, eight of the twelve States which originally made up our Union, explicitly declared that the military power should, in all cases and at all times, be held in exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it; this was expressed in each Constitution in terms almost identical. It is incredible that a people who held these views, and who were jealous of their liberties, and who thus restrained State authorities under their immediate control, would give to the Commander of the Army of the United States this despotic power; a power which the Crown of Great Britain has not been permitted to exercise for nearly two centuries.

The measure of power to be exercised under our Government is fixed by the Constitution. To make the maxims of other Governments or the usages of other nations the rule here, would give sanction to every outrage, tyranny and wrong. It would undo what was done by our fathers who formed our Government; it makes the practices of despotism or the principles of monarchy higher authorities than the written Constitution of our Republic. The unlimited, uncontrolled despotic power claimed under martial law is of itself a reason why it cannot be admitted. The fact that it is inconsistent with the purposes, spirit and genius of our institutions, is conclusive against the claim set up for its control over an extent of country and a diversity of interests which never existed in the despotisms or monarchial Governments from which the precedents are drawn to justify it.

New-York and other States consented to make up the General Government only upon the assurance that the original Constitution should be so amended as to secure more perfectly the rights of States and citizens. These articles were added by the unanimous vote of the States:

ARTICLE 4.—"*The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue but upon probable causes, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.*"

ARTICLE 5.—"*No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentiment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger;* * * * * * *nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.*"

The want of these restraints in the original instrument endangered its adoption. They were inserted to satisfy the public demand. We are now told that they are of no avail, in any part of our country, when the Executive shall see fit to declare there is war or insurrection in any section of this land.

Such pretensions are in contradiction to the plain language of these clauses—and to their settled legal effect. If any differences of opinion be possible, our Constitution provides for their determination. These questions will be carried before the proper judicial tribunals. If the theory of martial law is upheld by them, we will submit, and have the Constitution amended. If it is held to be unfounded, it must be given up.

So sacred did our fathers hold constitutional rights, that they placed them beyond the reach even of the majority of our people. Written constitutions are made, not only to carry out the wishes, but also to restrain the power of majorities, and to uphold and protect the rights of minorities. They give the humblest citizen the right of religious freedom against the whole power of our people. No matter how large a majority may be, it must not interfere with rights of persons, of property, or of conscience.

The President himself holds his place not by the will of the majority, but by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, which placed him in his office by the votes of about 1,800,000, against the votes of about 2,800,000 who did not agree among themselves as to opposing candidates. He continues rightfully to hold his office, although the popular majorities, even in the State which placed him there, have in the recent elections declared themselves politically opposed to his administration. The majority are still bound to respect his constitutional rights, to uphold his powers, and to sustain his acts done within the limits of rightful authority.

The rights of States were reserved, and the powers of the General Government were limited, to protect the people in their persons, property and consciences in times of danger and civil commotion. There is little to fear in periods of peace and prosperity. If we are not protected when there are popular excitements and convulsions, our Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisons of the Courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot retain States within the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution, must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion.

We cannot be silent and allow these practices to become precedents. They are as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. They hold out to the Executive every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a price for preventing peace. They are inducements to each administration to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the condition of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call about the National Capital hordes of unprincipled men, who find in the wreck of their country the opportunity to gratify avarice or ambition, or personal or political resentments. This theory makes the passion and ambition of an Administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people. It makes the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the Government of our country.

Of the same nature is the recent Proclamation of Emancipation. The President has already signed an act of Congress which asserts that the slaves of those in rebellion are confiscate. The sole effect of this proclamation, therefore, is to declare the emancipation of slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are, therefore, loyal citizens. It is an extraordinary deduction from the alleged war power, that the forfeiture of the right of loyal citizens, and bringing upon them the same punishment imposed upon insurgents, is calculated to advance the success of the war, to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union. The class of loyal citizens who, above all others, are entitled to the protection of the Government, are those who have remained true to the flag of our country. And yet the sole force of this proclamation is directed against them. May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it—a result to which the State of New-York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.

We must not only support the Constitution of the United States and maintain the rights of the States, but we must restore our Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The assertion that this war was the unavoidable result of Slavery is not only erroneous, but it has led to a disastrous policy in its prosecution. The opinion that Slavery must be abolished to restore our Union, creates an antagonism between the Free and Slave States which ought not to exist. If it is true that Slavery must be abolished by the force of the Federal Government; that the South must be held in military subjection; that four millions of negroes must, for many years, be under the direct management of authorities at Washington at the public expense—then, indeed, we must endure the waste of our armies in the field, further drains upon our population, and still greater burdens of debt. We must convert our government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion that in this contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union, has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

It is a suggestive fact, affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our National politics, did not originate in what may be called the heart of the Union, among the the intimate and well-acquainted populations of the Central and Western States, where the States permitting and forbidding Slavery are in actual contact, nor in the portions traversed by the great East and West lines of commerce and intercourse. They have been developed almost entirely in two sections comparatively isolated by position, traditions, and peculiar habits of thought, and least connected with the more homogeneous mass of our people. There have been extreme Northern views and extreme Southern views; but also the broader and more tolerant views of the more populous Central and Western States. These extend on both sides of that indefinite boundary between "Slave" and "Free" States, which is not a line of opposing opinions, but of intermingling interests. Their plains are interlocked by confluent rivers, and not divided by mountain ranges. These States are a region of harmonizing views and sympathies. They are not only bound together by peculiar interests, but also by strong reasons for resisting a division on that boundary, which would make them frontier States, which would replace their cordial intercourse by hostile relationships, and throw upon them all the greatest and sharpest evils of the separation. Thus, while they do not share the possions and prejudices of those extreme States which strove to enlist them in the contest, they have motives of the highest interest to restore the old order of things, and of the gravest apprehension from a separation. This war blights and destroys the hopes and the happiness of this region, while the sections whose passions and interests kindled it are mainly remote from the terrible suffering it has caused.

The Western and Central States enlisted warmly in a war for the Union and Constitution. The northern tier of "Slave States," (except Eastern Virginia,) earnestly supported the Government in its policy while it was consistent with this purpose, which was known as the "Border State policy." Both the Administration and Congress then declared their sole purpose to be to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution. When the Administration abandoned this policy, and took up the views of extreme Northern States, it lost, at the late election, nearly all the political support which the Central and Western States afforded in the elections of 1860 and 1861.

While the North cannot hold the Southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our Government, the great Central and Western States can control the two extremes. They will not accept the views of either as safe guides in the conduct of public affairs. This is shown by the political history of our country during the past four years. When it was believed that the late Administration was controlled by the views of the Gulf States, it lost its power in the Central and Western region. The opposing party, to gain public support, were obliged, by assurances and resolutions, to repel the charge that they would interfere with Slavery in the States, and they denounced, as unjust that they held the views of the Abolitionists of the extreme Northern section. Without these pledges they could not have gained political power.

When the Gulf States seceded, the Central Slave States, by large majorities, refused to act with them. They sought to avoid war and division by the Peace Conference held in Washington. Unfortunately, the dominant leaders of the party which had succeeded at the election of 1860, overlooking the fact that this was done by the vote of 1,800,000 against a divided opposition of 2,800,000, rejected all terms of compromise and conciliation as inconsistent with the results of the election, and attempted to govern and control an agitated and convulsed country strictly by the opinions and sentiments of a minority.

The outbreak of war involved our whole country in its excitements. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the Western part of Virginia, adhered to the Union. The purpose then avowed by the Administration and asserted by Congress, as to the objects of the war, gave to the Administration overwhelming majorities at the election of 1861, in all the loyal States. All engaged hopefully and unitedly in the work of upholding our Constitution and of restoring our Union to its former condition. When this policy was changed, and it adopted the sentiments of the extreme Northern States, and discarded those of the Central and Western States, a remarkable political revolution was the result.

EXTREMES WILL NOT PREVAIL.

It has been assumed that this war will end in the ascendancy of the views of one of the extremes of our country. Neither will prevail; for neither can command the support of the majority of the American people. The great Central and Western States, which have the largest share of the population and resources of our country, will not accept of either class of purposes. This is the significance of the late elections. Their determination is to defend the rights of States, and the rights of individuals, and to restore our Union as it was. It will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which bear control at the extremes. It is a fact full of hope that the prejudices between Northern and Southern States are not held on the line of contact, but in the sections most remote from each other, and separated by the great controlling regions and resources of the country. Those of the Central Slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will then be only the work of time, with such exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers, nor exhaust the earnings of labor, by a war for uncertain ends, or to carry out vague theories. The policy of subjugation and extermination means, not only the destruction of the lives and property of the South, but also the waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of armed power must be accompanied by a firm and conciliatory policy, to restore our Union with the least possible injury to both sections.

To make this Union, New-York gave up a vast and rightful political power in the Senate. It has proved a greater blessing than the most hopeful expected. To save it we have made great sacrifices in blood and treasure. Is it not also worth a sacrifice of of passion? Shall we let it be torn to fragments without one conciliatory effort to preserve it?

ADJUSTMENTS OF INTERESTS, ETC.

Those at the North and the South who have been laboring to break down our National Constitution and Union, and to make two Confederacies, overlook the fact that in each of these it would be more difficult to adjust conflicting interests, and State representation, than in our existing Union. The vast extent of our country, and its varied professions and pursuits, have relieved antagonism between commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. They give to each great fields for prosperous pursuits. If the producing States of the West are cut off from the markets of the South, they will demand a free trade policy which will open to them the markets of the world; and even these will not make good the loss. They will not give up their peculiar advantages of raising grain and cattle for other pursuits, and the markets of the Eastern States and Europe are not equal to Western productions. The past two years have shown this. With an unusual European call for breadstuffs and provisions, with a vast consumption of these articles by our American armies, there is a great section of the West where the prices do not pay for their production. There is bankruptcy and financial distress in the midst of abundant harvests; and a waste of ungathered grain, at a time of the largest exportation of agricultural products known in the history of our country. Reducing the cost of carrying these products will not cure this trouble. Opening the Mississippi, as a way to the markets of the world, will not overcome this evil. The cotton raised on the Mississippi is the joint product of the provisions of the North and the labor of the South. The people of the West must have the markets of the Southwestern States to bring back their prosperity. They must be reunited, politically, socially and commercially, to the valley of the Lower Mississippi. Their grain and provisions must be converted into cotton, and in this form carried profitably to the Eastern and European ports. When they have thus gained the returns for their labor, they will once more become the supporters of our commerce. To restore this great region to its former prosperity, and to regain for ourselves its enriching trade, the lower valley of the Mississippi must be brought back into the Union; it must be brought back, too, with all its elements of production and wealth unimpaired, with all the advantages of local self-government; not a devastated and ruined territory, under a blighting, debasing military control.

So closely are the Upper and the Lower Valleys of the Mississippi bound together by interest, that when cotton is burned in Louisiana, Indian corn is used as fuel in Illinois. The ruin of the Southern consumer brings bankruptcy upon the Northern producer. When the capacity of the one to buy is annihilated, the ability of the other to produce is weakened or destroyed. This single instance, from many equally strong, shows that neither in a Northern or Southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures be adjusted.

POLITICAL INTERESTS, ETC.

The division of our Union into two or more Confederacies would reopen in each those questions of distribution of power and relationship between States which were settled by our National Constitution. Even now, the centralization of power and patronage at the National Capital causes uneasiness in those States which now are, or will soon become, the most populous. The Senate can prevent the passage or repeal of laws by the House, which represents the popular will, and at the same time can control the power of the Executive by rejecting treaties formed or nominations made by the President. At this time, it assumes to dictate the organization of the Executive Department. This body also has the advantage of longer tenure of office, while it is further removed from popular control. It is in this powerful branch of Government that States have an equal representation, without regard to population.

Even under our present Union, it is for the interest of the small States to centralize power in the National Government, as they enjoy a disproportionate control in the most influential branch of that Government. All now acquiesce in that compromise of the Constitution. It is the best adjustment which can be made between the larger and smaller States.

So long as all the States of our present Union were represented in Congress, this tendency was checked by the existence of States with small populations distributed in different sections of our country, and somewhat equally among the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing regions. Hitherto, no injurious or irritating results have been caused. A division of the Union, or the disfranchisement of the Southern States by putting them back into the condition of mere territories, or a representation dictated by the military power of the Government, would make inevitable a readjustment of political power. If the Southern States are cut off or disfranchised, every map of our country will constantly suggest this to the public mind. In the Northern Union the group of six small New-England States, with New-Jersey and Delaware, lying on the Atlantic coast, far removed from the Central and Western sections of our country, with united populations only about equal to that of this State, would balance, in the controlling branch of the National Legislature, the great producing States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In a few years each of these States will have populations greater than that of all New-England. This disparity of political power would be increased by the fact that the population and pursuits of New-England, confined within very limited boundaries, have the uniformity of one community, while the larger States have diversified and distinctive pursuits to prevent them from acting so readily in concert.

The danger of controversy would be increased by our vast National debt. This mainly held by a few Atlantic States, divides our country into the perilous sectional relations of debtor and creditor regions. The ownership of this debt cannot be diffused over our country so that the same communities which pay taxes will receive incomes. The incidental advantages of protective tariffs growing out of this debt would be largely gained by the creditor States, which also enjoy this disproportionate share of political power. The great producing States would be compelled to pay a heavy taxation to other communities at a time when the division of our Union would deprive them of their most profitable markets; and heavy duties would tend to diminish the demands of foreign countries for their productions. No one can look forward to such agitations and discussions without the deepest concern.

The smaller States, grouped upon the shores of the Atlantic, were all original parties to the Constitution. They are gloriously associated with the history of the Revolutionary struggle. They bear names that are honored, and have memories that are cherished in every part of the land. They must not, through the folly of blind and bigoted leaders, lose the great special political powers which are given to them by the compromises of the Constitution. They must not suffer that instrument, which secures to them peculiar advantages, to be weakened or destroyed.

THE UNION MUST BE RESTORED.

There is but one way to save us from demoralization, discord and repudiation. Our Union must be restored, complete in all its parts. No section must be disorganized beyond the unavoidable necessities of war. All must be made to feel that the mighty efforts we are making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity and happiness to every section.

The vigor of war will be increased when the public mind and energies are concentrated upon the patriotic, generous purpose to restore our Union for the common good of all sections. It cannot be so united upon any bloody, any barbarous, any revolutionary, or any unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage. Every exertion of power, every influence of persuasion, every measure of reconciliation, must be used to restore this Union to its former condition. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed, that the fruits of the labor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxation, to gain this end, and then refuse to give up his own passions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our country, and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and of life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

CONCLUSION.

The pervading sentiment of the great controlling sections of our country will not only save our Union, but it will do so in a way harmonizing with the genius of our Institutions, the usages of our People, and the letter and spirit of our Constitution. It will manifest itself in the customary manner by discussion and political action. The framers of our Constitution, foreseeing that events would render it necessary for the people of the several States, not only thus to address our Government, but also to produce a concert of purpose and action between different communities, provided in the Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press, or the right of the People peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Our present alarming condition naturally calls for such expressions of public opinion with respect to the objects of this war, and the spirit in which it should be conducted, and the end for which it should be waged; when the public will is clearly expressed, it must be recognized and respected by Government. It will also make itself effective in our frequently recurring elections which peacefully but rapidly form a body of Government in harmony with its purpose. It will influence Congressional action, or it may lead to a convention of the States.

The condition of our country is not hopeless, unless it is made so by passions and prejudices which are inconsistent with the Government of a great country. This war, with all its evils, has taught us great truths, which if accepted by our people will place the future relations of the various sections of our Union on the firmest basis. It has made us know the value of the Union itself not only in our internal but in our foreign relations. It has given us a wisdom and knowledge of each other, which had we possessed earlier, would have averted our present calamities.

If the interest of different sections of our country are conflicting in some respects, they are so balanced and adjusted by nature, that there is an irrepressible tendency to intercourse, harmony and Union. This tendency must in the end overcome mutual misapprehension. We have also learned the great mutual strength of the North and of the South, and amid all the bitterness of feeling engendered by the war, each section has been taught to respect the power, resources and courage of the other.

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard, which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, and repenting our pride, ingratitude and disobedience, let us pray that our minds may be inspired with the wisdom, the magnanimity, the faith and charity which will enable us to save our country.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Heads of Departments of the City Government.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—ADDITIONAL CHANGES MADE BY THE NEW STREET COMMISSIONER.

There is a great deal of interest felt now by Democratic politicians in relation to the probable changes which it is supposed will be made in some of the Departments of the City Government. In the Mayor's Office there is not any changes talked of yet, because there has not been a change by election of the Chief Magistrate of the City. In relation to what may occur in the matter of the subordinate clerks, &c., of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council, there has been some talk, but there has not yet been any changes determined on. Mr. VALENTINE, the venerable Chief in that Department, moves about or occupies his special desk with his usual kindness to all who have inquiries to make. Mr. TWOMEY, his efficient and appreciated Deputy, does not show the slightest token of alarm for his well earned reputation. Mr. WOODRUFF is busy as usual; Mr. MYERS' moustache is as handsome as ever, and the courteous manner in which he receives all who have either business or other occasion to call upon him, would seem to indicate that he is not at all alarmed as to his future. Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. PARKER, and the others engaged in the Aldermanic Department, are all serene. In the matter of the officers connected with the Board of Councilmen, there is considerable talk in the passage-ways of the City Hall, but final conclusions in relation to changes (if any are yet to be made) have not yet been arrived at.

The changes which it is assumed will be made in the Comptroller's Office are occupying many hours of the precious time of the Democratic politicians, but, as the new Comptroller is now in Albany, they are somewhat troubled about particulars. In the office of the Street Commissioner Mr. TWEED sits as urbane as when a Supervisor, and gives his directions, for the purpose of becoming familiar with his Department, as easily as if he had been there for years. Since the changes made in the Street Commissioner's Department, which we published yesterday, the following have been made:

JOHN BUTLER, Superintendent of Roads, in place of JOHN MCQUADE, resigned.

RUSSELL M. BOOLE, Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, in place of GEORGE WHITE, removed.

WM. WALSH, First Clerk to Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, in place of M. F. RODMAN, removed.

JAMES D. FLYNN, Inspector of Incumberances on Wharves, in place of JAMES IRVING, removed.

MICHAEL CUMMINGS, Inspector Street Department, in place of TIMMINS, removed.

JOHN JACOB RUSSE, Messenger, in place of J. COOLEY, removed.

It is thought that important changes will be made in the Comptroller's Department soon after he returns.

New-York Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening, the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, in the Chair. The annual reports were presented and read. The librarian reported that 1,749 books and pamphlets had been added to the library during the past year; also 127 volumes of newspapers. Photographs of distinguished personages are being gathered. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that the Society had now paid all indebtedness, and had a handsome balance in the treasury. The aggregate of members since the organization of the Society was 5,400, and the present number of paying members was 950.

In consequence of the business before the Society, the reading of the paper on the "Recollections of the Period of the Declaration of Independence," was postponed until the next meeting of the Society. A volume of manuscript poems written in Dutch and Latin two hundred years ago by Rev. Dr. SALINE, of this City, was exhibited. Remarks respecting the death of Dr. HARSEN were made by Mr. GERARD, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, and the President of the Society. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society for the present year.

For President, LUTHER BRADISH; for First Vice-President, Thomas De Witt, D. D.; for Second Vice-President, Frederick De Peyster; for Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Edward Robinson, D. D.; for Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Osgood, D. D.; for Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; for Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; for Librarian, George Henry Moore.

Explosions in Percussion Cap Manufactories.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, an explosion took place in the percussion cap manufactory of Mr. GOFF, Sixty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, instantly killing one of the employes named WHIPPLE, and slightly injuring another of the workmen named ASTOR. The building, (a frame one,) was totally destroyed, the timbers being thrown in every direction and to great distances. The house adjoining the factory was also much shattered, leaving not a pane of glass unbroken. Owing to the early hour in which the explosion occurred, but few of those employed there had arrived, otherwise the loss of life must have been fearful.

The property is owned by Dr. MILHAU, and his loss will amount to nearly $2,500.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest over the remains of WHIPPLE.

On Tuesday afternoon Roundsman PINCKNEY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, reported to the Station-house that an explosion had taken place in the percussion cap manufactory of Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., Seventy-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, but fortunately no one was injured. JOHN SHUTTE, the only man then in the premises, made his escape into the street, receiving not a single scratch. The explosion took place while mixing materials for making percussion caps. The loss to building and stock is about $75.

The Mysterious Murder at Hunter's Point.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE VICTIM IDENTIFIED BY HIS BROTHER.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the German who was found on Monday night by Dr. MORRELL, at Hunter's Point, in a dying state, a full account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday. A man named FRANCIS KIELBECK appeared before the Coroner yesterday and testified that the deceased was his own brother, and that his (deceased's) name was MARTIN KIELBECK, a carver by occupation, doing a good business in one of the Broadway saloons. He resided in Clinton-street, in this City, and had been missed by his friends since Monday morning last.

Upon all of the testimony in the case, the jury, after a brief and able charge from Coroner COLLIN, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries about the head and face, produced by some person to them unknown.

The whole transaction is as remarkable as it is sad. The brother testifies that deceased was very temperate and industrious in his habits, and had been so for a long time past; that he was not known to have an enemy in the world, and was always regular in returning home after the business of the day was concluded. Notwithstanding these facts, we find that he has been brutally and cruelly murdered by being kicked and struck on the head and face in such a manner that when found his face was nothing but a mass of jelly, and his tongue was entirely severed from the roots,—according to the testimony of Dr. ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, who made the *post-mortem* examination. It is the decided judgment of the latter that death was the result of violent kicks upon the head and face, inflicted by some one who had on very heavy, thick-soled boots. The Coroner and the Police of the Precinct where he died, have exerted themselves to the utmost to ascertain the person or persons who have been guilty of the outrage, but thus far without success.

A Year's Business in the Court of Special Sessions.

CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1861.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged, no witnesses appe'g, &c.
Petit larceny	1,397	256	354
Assault and battery	1,475	259	1,330
Disorderly house	28	27	31
Malicious mischief	24	10	18
Indecent exposure of person	15	3	3
Illegal voting	6	7	—
Violating Corp'n ordinances	90	7	22
Violating Lottery laws, gambling, &c.	4	4	8
Assault with intent to steal	4	4	1
Embezzlement	1	3	2
Other misdemeanors	13	2	42
Disorderly conduct	—	—	603
Total	3,057	582	2,385

—Making		6,024
Sent to General Sessions		71
Total cases disposed of		6,095
Sent to Penitentiary—Males	617	
Females	494	—1,111
Sent to City Prison—Males	431	
Females	178	— 609
Sent to House of Refuge—Boys	98	
Girls	13	— 111
Fined—Males	829	
Females	212	—1,041

Amount received for fines, $5,248 44.

R. H. JOHNSTON, Clerk.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Prison Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held, yesterday afternoon, at the office of the *Scientific American*, R. N. HAVENS, Esq., in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. JOHN A. BRYAN, an amendment to the Constitution, increasing the number of Vice-Presidents, was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing the total receipts during the year to be $3,223 73, while the disbursements amounted to $2,856 87. The balance on hand is $378 71.

The election of officers was then gone into, with the following result:

President—JOHN DAVID WOLFE.

Vice-Presidents—Jonas H. Titus, George Hall, R. N. Havens, Israel Russell, J. Stanton Gould, Wm. C. Gilman.

Corresponding Secretary—E. C. Wines.

Treasurer—Wm. E. Gilman, Jr.

Recording Secretary—Frank W. Ballard.

Executive Committee—Solomon Jenner, Stephen Cutter, Abraham Denike, Salem H. Wales, H. P. Marshall, Ed. Richardson, John H. Keyser, Adam T. Sackett, Joseph T. Joy, H. K. Bull, Geo. E. Baker, H. A. Oakley, G. P. Disosway, A. Beal, John H. Griscom, John A. Bryan, Francis Lieber, A. B. Conger, S. F. B. Morse, Edward Cooper, A. S. Van Duzer, James C. Holden, John T. Hoffman, John H. Anthon, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., John A. Pullen, Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Wm. T. Booth, L. P. Brockett.

The meeting then adjourned.

Naval Stores Exchange Room.

Yesterday morning a meeting of merchants in naval stores, comprising oils, petroleum, paints, drugs, varnishes, &c., was held at the New Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street. Mr. SYLVANUS MACY presided, and C. G. TURNER acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to decide upon an Exchange Room, in which to meet and transact business. After much discussion, it was agreed that the traders in naval stores should meet daily in the rooms designated above, from 11½ to 12 o'clock M. A Committee of Arbitration will be appointed, to whom all disputes relative to the sale of goods will be referred. Messrs. T. G. Williams, A. C. Ferris, M. A. Finch, Samuel Engle and Sylvanus Macy were named to nominate the Committee.

Interesting to the Jews.

Mr. ISAACS, the Secretary of the Board of American Delegates of American Israelites, has addressed to the Press of this City the following note:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Will you be kind enough to give publicity to the fact that Gen. GRANT'S order (published in the *Express* of Monday,) excluding "all Jews" from his Department, has been rescinded by the General-in-Chief.

Immediately on observing the tenor of the unjust and outrageous "order," this Committee communicated with the authorities at Washington, and have just learned from Gen. HALLECK that he promptly revoked the order on receiving it at headquarters.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
MYER S. ISAACS, Secretary.

The Reception of Maj.-Gen. Butler.

The Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, appointed for the purpose of arranging for the reception of Gen. BUTLER in this City, met yesterday in Room No. 10, Insurance Buildings. There was very little progress made, beyond a general talk about the manner of the reception. The Committee had telegraphed to Gen. BUTLER in order to ascertain where they could have an interview with him, and while they were in session yesterday, a dispatch was received from the General stating that he would be at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this evening. When he arrives the Committee's letter of invitation will be presented to him, and, of course, his reply will guide their action in the matter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE REDEMPTION OF SOILED POSTAGE STAMPS.—The redemption of soiled postage stamps is continued regularly at the Post-office, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. The regulation of the Postmaster-General, which allows thirty days for the presentation of the stamps, has been applied so as to exclude Sundays and holidays; and in the 19 working days which have so far passed, more than $200,000 worth of antiquated and outlawed "gumbacks" have been offered for redemption, and the crowd of applicants has not decreased. It is observed, however, that the average amount of the packages is less than at first. Quite as much labor is involved, however, and it has been found necessary by Postmaster WAKEMAN, and by the Cashier, Mr. H. W. WHITING, in whose department the work of redemption is conducted, to increase the force which was employed in assorting and counting the stamps, and in paying the checks that were issued to persons presenting the same. The amount of money which has been given in exchange for the stamps is now about $40,000. Only eleven days yet remain of the thirty days originally allowed, and as the Postmaster-General has decided that all the stamps must be presented during that time, those of our fellow-citizens who have soiled stamps in their possession and desire to receive the money for them, ought to place themselves (or their stamps) in line at the Post-office, lest the crowd should become finally so great that their opportunities will be lost. No period of grace, it should be remembered, is promised.

A CONTUMACIOUS COACHMAN.—On Tuesday afternoon Officer SHERWOOD, of the Broadway Squad, observing a carriage standing on the crosswalk in Fourth-street, ordered the driver to move on. The driver appeared to be perfectly astonished at receiving such an order, informing the officer that he was in the employ of Mr. WM. B. ASTOR. The officer informed him that the fact of his being in Mr. ASTOR'S employ made no difference, and that if he did not move on he would arrest him. He refused to do so, and Officer SHERWOOD accordingly took hold of him and dragged him from his seat on the box, the prisoner's gilt buttoned coat being somewhat damaged in the struggle. He was taken before Alderman HALL, who fined him $2, and on his refusal to pay, ordered him to be locked up for two days.

GOOD SKATING TO-DAY.—We learn from Mr. OATMAN that there is good skating on the Fifth-avenue Pond to-day, and there is every probability that the Washington Pond will be equally provided with the slippery carpet.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 735, 739, 743, 745, 749, 757, 769, 771, 775, 777, 781, 787, 787½, 295, 809, 817, 835, 855, 861, 863, 867, 879, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911. *Part II.*—Nos. 646, 670, 674, 676, 680, 686, 688, 692, 694, 698½, 700, 702, 704, 706, 712, 714, 704½, 710½, 716½, 722. *Part III.*—Nos. 775, 561, 650, 718, 801, 811, 813, 832, 839, 857, 859, 843, 829, 831, 841, 845, 850, 519.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 184, 185, 187, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3305, 3223, 3062, 1363, 3091½, 3979, 3133, 3241, 987, 3011, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285. *Part II.*—Nos. 3126, 3142, 2700, 2878, 2882, 2894, 1856, 1854, 2934, 2994, 3082, 2688.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 952, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968. *Part II.*—Nos. 727, 918, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981.

Practice—Improperly Uniting Several Causes of Action.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard

Frederick W. Zundell vs. *Adolph Hintz.*—This was a motion to strike out a part of the complaint. Plaintiff alleges in his complaint that defendant is indebted to him in the sum, &c., for the work, labor and services performed for defendant at his request, *and for goods, wares, &c., furnished to defendant by plaintiff.* Defendant now moves to have the latter count stricken out.

BARNARD, J.—It is possible that the plaintiff's claim in these actions may arise out of the plantiff having furnished materials and performed work and labor on them in manufacturing some article for defendant. In such case, if they alleged that they had manufactured for defendant, at his request, a certain article, furnishing the materials and performing the work necessary for such manufacture, and had delivered the article so manufactured to the defendant, and that the same so manufactured was reasonably worth a certain sum, there would be but one cause of action alleged.

The complaints, however, are not thus framed; as they now stand, plaintiff's complaints may be for work and labor as clerks of defendant in one year, and for goods sold and delivered to defendant in a subsequent year.

Motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to the plaintiff, on payment of said $10, to amend his complaint within ten days from the date of the service of this order on his attorneys, by separating the cause of action, or by making such allegations as will show that the two claims constitute in fact but one cause of action as suggested above.

David Hetz for motion; Mott, Murray & Harris opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kehoe vs. *Walton, &c.*; *Milspaugh, &c.*, vs. *Putnam et als.*—Settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ackland vs. *Smith et als.*—The amount of the judgment, for $311 09, to be paid to Chamberlain, subject to order of Court.

Mott et al. vs. *Dutton et al.*—Motion granted.

Borst vs. *Geltman.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Carsten vs. *Cramer*; *The Pennsylvania Coal Company* vs. *Ellsworth, Administrator*; *The Same* vs. *The Same*, *Boyd* vs. *Handge*; *Purchase* vs. *Mattison, &c.*; *Jones* vs. *Topletty.*—Orders granted.

Kortright vs. *Sullivan, &c.*—Judgment of foreclosure, and sale under the direction of the Sheriff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 7, 1863.

$12,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98½	140	N. Y. Cen. R.	108⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	97⅞	300	do	108¼
9,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	89	150	do	108⅜
1,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102¾	850	Erie Railway	67⅝
500	do	102⅝	100	do s30	67¾
19,500	do	102¾	200	do s60	67¾
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾	100	do	67⅞
29,000	do	96⅞	20	do	67⅞
15,000	U. S. D. N's	130¾	300	Erie Railway Pref.	98¾
5,000	N. Y. St. 5s. '74	110	100	do s10	98¾
1,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds	103½	10	do	98⅞
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60	400	do b60	98¾
5,000	do b10	60	100	do	98¾
4,000	do b10	60½	400	Hudson Riv. R.	87
12,000	do	60½	250	do b30	87
5,000	do b30	60½	18	do	87¼
60,000	Mo. St. 6s	64	500	do	86⅞
6,000	do	64¼	100	do s30	86¾
61,000	do	64⅜	100	do s5	86¾
5,000	do b10	64½	600	do	86¾
20,000	do b3	64⅝	100	do s15	86½
2,000	Ill. War Loan	101½	100	do	86⅝
10,000	Cal. St. 7s	116	200	Harlem Railroad	28¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m	96½	100	Reading R. s10	81
3,000	do	96¾	200	do opg	80¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	106	400	do opg	80¾
5,000	do	106¾	200	do	80¾
5,000	do	107	100	Mich. Cen. R.	91⅝
4,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	102¾	270	do	91¾
8,000	La C. & Mill. L. G.	30	50	do	91⅞
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	85¾	50	do b30	92¼
10,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	66	50	do b30	92
15,000	do	66¼	10	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	46¾
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	38½	1350	do	46⅝
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	87½	25	do b30	46¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	104¼	100	do b30	46¾
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	105½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	87½
15,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	96	100	do	87⅝
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	78	100	do	87⅝
500	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	90	200	do b30	87¾
3,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½	14	Panama Railroad	175
60	Bank of Commerce	94	800	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86¼
16	Ocean Bank	87	10	do	86¾
10	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	200	do s30	86
15	Merchants Bank	100	50	do s10	86⅛
40	Mechanics' Bank	104	500	do b30	86⅛
40,000	American Gold	134⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	58
35,000	do b30	134⅞	1600	do	58½
65,000	do	134¾	200	do s30	58
15,000	do s30	134	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	84
65,000	do s30	134⅛	50	do b30	84
10,000	do s10	134½	50	do	83⅞
10,000	do s6	134¼	50	do s60	83⅝
25,000	do b3	134⅞	50	do s60	83⅞
450	Canton Company	18½	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	78⅝
21	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	121	500	do	78¼
80	Penn. Coal Co.	120	300	do b3	78½
118	do	120½	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	83⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	17	100	do s30	83⅝
50	do	16⅞	150	do	83¾
50	Nic. Trans. Co.	5½	50	do	83⅞
100	do	5¼	400	do b30	84
276	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	98	400	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	44
150	do	99	500	do	45
410	Pacific M. S. Co.	137¼	100	do s60	44
100	do s30	136¾	400	do	45½
20	do	137½	2000	do	46
50	do b30	137½	5	Mil. & Pr. DuC. 2d Pf.	86½
50	do	137⅜	13	Ptts., Ft. W. & C. R.	59½
100	do s60	136⅞	100	do	59
100	Tol., Wab. & W. R. b10	40	150	do	58¾
200	do	39⅞	200	Alt. & T. Haute R.	30½

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98	200	Harlem R.	28¾
10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98½	50	do	28⅜
2,000	U. S. 7s '71. Reg.	90	200	do b30	28¾
1,000	U. S. 5s. '74. Cou.	89½	100	do	28⅞
70,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾	200	Harlem R. Pref.	57½
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	130¾	200	Reading R. b30	81
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61¼	200	do	81
50,000	Mo. State 6s	65	300	Michigan Central R.	92
500	Cal. St. 7s	116½	15	do	92½
13,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	101¼	200	do	92⅛
8,000	Chi. & N. W. As. Bd	67	275	Gal. & Chic. R.	84½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	38¾	100	do	84½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	110	300	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	46¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	100	do	46½
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	107¼	500	do	46⅝
7,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1M.	100	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86½
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	65	1500	Clev. & Pitt. R.	60
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	105	500	do s30	60
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87¾	1000	do	59½
1,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. pf.	86	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	79
11,000	do	85	1200	do	78⅝
5,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	106	100	do	78¾
40,000	Amer. Gold	134⅝	355	Ch. & R. I. R.	84½
20,000	do b30	135	200	do	84¾
25,000	do	135	100	do	84½
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	16½	10	Chicago, Bur. & Q. R.	98⅜
100	do	16⅞	50	do	99⅛
100	Pacific M. S. Co. b60	137½	300	do	99¾
50	do	137	600	do s30	99½
50	do s30	136½	200	Al. & T. Ht. Pref.	55
150	do	136½	100	Alt. & T. Haute R.	31¾
100	do s10	137	500	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	58¾
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	108½	107	Del., Lac. & W. R.	130
500	do	108⅝	49	Tol., Wab. & West. R.	41
850	Erie Railway	67	1200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	47
900	do	67½	1000	do	47¼
300	Erie R. Pref.	98½	400	do	46
100	do s30	98	200	do b10	45½
300	Hudson River R.	86½	100	do	46⅞
200	do	86½	30	Mil. & P. DuCh. 2d Prf	87
50	do	86½	6	B'k of Commerce	94
60	do	87¼			
50	do	87			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	101¼	100	Hudson R. R. s30	88¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	100	Mich. Cen. R.	91¾
120,000	U. S. D. N.	131⅜	500	M. So. & N. I. R.	46¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	64½	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	86½
25,000	do	64¾	200	do	86¾
30,000	Amer. Gold	134⅞	100	do	85½
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	16⅞	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	58⅝
50	do	16¼	2200	do	58⅞
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	137⅜	200	do	59
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	108⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	83⅝
150	Erie Railway	67¾	550	M. & P. Du C	46⅞
200	do	67½	200	Chi. & Toledo R.	78⅞
600	do	67¾	200	Chic. & R. Is R.	83⅝
400	Erie R. Pref.	98½			
200	do	98⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	102¾	100	Harlem Railroad	29
27,500	do	102¾	400	do	29¼
40,000	Debt Certificates	97½	200	do s10	29¾
21,000	do	97¼	1200	do	29½
95,000	Amer. Gold	135¼	300	Harlem R. Pref.	59
380,000	do	135⅛	100	Michigan Cen. R.	92¾
10,000	do s30	134¾	500	do	92⅝
220,000	U. S. D. N's	131⅜	300	do b30	93¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	65½	1150	M. Southern R.	47
10,000	do	65⅛	1500	do b10	47
40,000	do	65¾	600	do	46⅞
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	137⅜	1100	do	47
150	do	137½	100	Mich. So. Guar.	87⅞
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	109⅜	200	do	88
100	do	109⅜	150	Ill. Central R.	87
1000	Erie Railway	67½	1050	do	86¾
450	do	67⅝	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R. opg	65
950	do	67¾	500	do	65
1600	do	67½	900	do	64⅛
200	do b10	68	1400	do s30	64¾
800	do	68	1200	do opg	64⅝
200	Erie R. Pref.	98⅞	1000	do opg	64⅛
800	do	99	100	Gal. & Ch. R.	84¾
150	Hud. Riv. R.	88	300	do	84⅛
50	do	87¾	150	do	84½
100	do	87½	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	79½
100	do b10	88	500	do	79⅞
350	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	47¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	85¼
200	Alt. & T. H. R.	55½	200	do	85
50	do	55	100	do	84¾

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7—P. M.

The Stock Market continues generally firm in prices and active in the speculative demand. The exceptions to this temper of the Street are few in number compared to the wide range which the movement in speculation is now taking. Yesterday the extreme demand was on Hudson River and Illinois Central. To-day, Hudson was lower in the forenoon, while special attention is directed to Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, with a sudden rise of 7½ ⅌ cent., and to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which seems to have taken a fresh upward start, and advanced rapidly to 61½ ⅌ cent. There is also a large demand for Chicago and Rock Island, and Philadelphia and Reading, at higher rates than on Tuesday, while Erie Common Shares were partially neglected until late in the day. The orders in Tennessee and Missouri 6 ⅌ cents inside the Board, and the disposition on the Street to buy them for the further rise, created an active business in both Stocks, and a similar activity was manifested in American Gold Coin and United States Customs' Notes, the latter approaching within 3 ⅌ cent. of Gold. The Shares of the New-York Central were also firm, and sold up to 108⅞ ⅌ cent.

Late in the afternoon the excitement in the general market was greatly increased, and the bidding at the 4 o'clock meeting of the Public Board was altogether the most buoyant that we have reported since the New Year. The sales were immense on some of the Railways, and also in American Gold Coin and Custom-House Notes. The two or three Railways dull or neglected in the morning, like Erie and Hudson, were in renewed demand and participated in the additional general rise. The following figures were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	98	98½	Harlem	28¾	29¾
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	102¾	102¾	Harlem Pref.	58	59⅛
U.S. Notes C. H.	130¾	131⅜	Mich. Central	91¾	92¾
Gold Coin	134⅜	135¼	Mich. Southern	46⅞	47¾
N. Y. Central	108¾	109⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	87¾	88
Erie	67¾	68	Illinois Central	86⅜	86¾
Erie Preferred	98⅜	99	Pittsburgh	58	64⅜
Hudson	87⅝	88	Galena	84	84⅜
Pacific Mail	136⅜	137⅜	Toledo	78¼	79⅛
Panama	172	175	Rock Island	84	85
Tennessees	60	62	Reading	79	82
Missouris	63¾	66			

There is not much said in Foreign Exchange since the close of the Boston steamer mail. The rate on London is 148½ ⅌ cent. The price of Money is without alteration, the quotation to the Brokers, on demand Loan, being 6 ⅌ cent., as the rule of the Street, with exceptions as low as 5 and as high as 7 ⅌ cent, according to the nature of the collateral Securities.

The following are the bids made this morning for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	104	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	90	Hanover	86
Ocean	87	Irving	78
American Exchange	96	Metropolitan	102½
Bank of the Republic	102	Corn Exchange	87

The Railway Mortgages continue to advance under a strong demand, both for investment and on speculation:

Erie seconds, '79	117	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	63
Erie thirds, '83	115	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	116½
Erie fourths, '80	106	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	116
Erie fifths, '88	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87
Hudson firsts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	85
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	113½	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	109
Hudson thirds, '75	105½	Gal. & Chi. 1sts. ex	114
Hudson Con., '67	101	Chi. & R. I. firsts	113
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	106½
Harlem thirds, '68	94½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	96
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69-72	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 3ds	78
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	103½
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	118	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	96½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	91
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74½
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c	106½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105½
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	57	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	112½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	81
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	102½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts As.	66½
T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref.	85½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38¾

The following additional returns of Railway traffic in December, have been received:

	Dec. 1862.	Dec. 1861.
Michigan Southern	$279,589	$189,076
Michigan Central	258,633	200,133
Galena & Chicago	142,497	122,308
Toledo & Wabash	109,915	92,573
Cleveland & Toledo	160,710	105,484

We regret to hear that Mr. BENJAMIN H. TALLMADGE, an old and much esteemed member of the Stock Exchange, died, after a brief illness, at his residence up town, last evening. The Stock Exchange firm of TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by this event, the surviving partners continuing the business under the style of GEORGE MANLEY & Co.

The Bank Superintendent has called for the quarterly statement of the condition of the Banks of the City and State of New-York, as on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

It is reported on the Street to-day that the Philadelphia and Reading Company have divided to their common Shareholders 7 ⅌ cent. in Scrip Stock, to represent a corresponding amount of the net cash earnings applied to the reduction of the Funded Debt.

As the Common Shares of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road are at present attracting speculative attention, we present the following figures as representing the cost of the property reorganized, the length of the main line being 202 miles, and of the South Wisconsin branch 35 miles:

First and only Mortgage, 8 ⅌ cent	$2,556,000
Less canceled by Sinking Fund	116,000
Present Mortgage lien	$2,440,000
First Preferred Stock, 8 ⅌ cent	1,051,000
Second Preferred Stock, 7 ⅌ cent	1,014,000
Total before Common Stock	$4,505,000
Common Stock	2,775,000
Total Cost now represented	$7,280,000

The annual interest charge upon the net earnings of the Road amount to $360,000, in preference before the Common Stock. The present gross traffic of the line is at the average rate of $100,000 per month, or $1,200,000 for the year 1862.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of New-York, shows that the total amount of outstanding circulation issued by that officer to banks, banking associations and individual bankers on the 30th of September last, was $42,239,836

This circulation is secured as follows:

By bonds and mortgages	$4,912,404 47	
New-York State stocks	19,022,890 10	
Stock of other States	438,466 67	
United States stocks	11,899,450 00	
Held for incorporated banks under special laws	65,289 14	
Cash on deposit	103,720 60	
		$36,442,310 98
Aggregate held September 30, 1861		20,279,851 96
Increase of securities in 1862		6,062,459 02
Increase of circulation in 1862		5,633,696 00
Increase of United States stock in 1862		6,810,150 00
Decrease in bonds and mortgages in 1862		474,308 00
Decrease in N. Y. State stocks in 1862		100,815 82
Decrease in Illinois State stocks in 1862		36,763 33
Number of Banks doing business	305	
Number of Banks closing and insolvent	53	358

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,290,100 41; including, for Customs, $110,000; Payments, $1,817,502 69; Balance, $12,895,625 06.

The following will show the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo for the years indicated, exclusive of the receipts by the State Line and Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroads:

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	2,739,818	2,159,591	1,122,335	1,420,333
Wheat, bush.	30,450,255	27,105,219	18,502,649	9,234,652
Corn, bush.	24,288,623	21,024,657	11,386,217	3,113,653
Oats, bush.	2,624,730	1,797,905	1,209,594	2,394,502
Barley, bush.	423,531	313,757	262,158	361,560
Rye, bush.	667,795	337,764	80,822	124,693
Total	58,464,934	50,579,302	41,441,440	14,229,060
Flour into Wheat, bush.	13,699,090	10,797,955	5,611,675	7,101,665
Total grain	72,164,024	61,377,257	47,053,115	21,330,725

The receipts of Flour by the State Line Railroad will probably exceed 500,000 bbls., which will make the amount about 75,000,000 bushels for the total receipts for 1862.

The following comparative statement shows the shipments of Flour and Grain by Canal, from Buffalo, for four seasons:

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	451,814	306,236	180,883	220,486
Wheat, bush.	27,751,786	23,712,712	13,951,458	6,168,068
Corn, bush.	22,487,185	19,112,125	10,306,048	2,159,538
Oats, bush.	2,164,778	1,705,395	1,282,646	953,169
Barley, bush.	201,744	134,341	130,180	308,526
Rye, bush.	653,480	337,764	80,822	124,693
Totals	53,258,973	45,003,338	25,751,163	9,713,994

Proposals are invited for a loan of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to Ramsay County, Minnesota. The success which attended the taking of the late war loan of Minnesota will probably have a favorable influence on this. The proposals are to be opened on Saturday next.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 14,438 bbls. Flour, 1,749 bbls. and 530 bags Corn Meal, 2,570 bushels Barley, 16,318 bushels Oats, 918 bushels Malt, 5,268 pkgs. Provisions, and 879 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$8 for Pearls, according to the tares, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 672 bbls., including 486 bbls. Pots and 186 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE.—Sales, 25 bags Java, at 34c.; 185 bags Maracaibo, at 30c.@31c.; 75 bags Jamaica, on private terms; and 1,650 bags Rio and Santos, at 28c.@29½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request, at 69c.@69½c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb. Sales, 1,100 bales.

FISH—A moderate demand exists for the principal kinds, at steady prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been heavy to-day, and prices have declined slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 9,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 95@$6 15; poor to choice extra State at $6 35@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 90@$6 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 95	@$6 15
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 65
Superfine Western	5 90	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 45	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 90	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 05	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 70	@10 00

Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales of 600 bbls., at $6 95@$7 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 40@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 45@$6 10 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in more demand, including Layer at $3 65, and Bunch at $3 45@$3 50 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, of 103,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 54@$1 70; Amber Western at $1 50@$1 51; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 49; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 40@$1 43; Milwaukee Club at $1 32@$1 39; Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 33½, ⅌ bush. Corn is in demand at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 61,000 bushels at 80½c.@81½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 77c.@80c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 66c.@76c. for unsound, and 83@85 for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is very quiet at 85c.@96c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in good demand, including Prince Edward's Island at 72@72½; Canada at 68c.@71c.; Western at 69c.@71½c.; State at 71c.@72c., and Jersey at 66c.@69c., ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in request, at $1 40@$1 50, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,700 bushels; 950 bushels State Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in good request, at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ lb.

HEMP—The principal inquiry has been for Manila, which is now quoted at 9½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted more attention, at unchanged prices. Stock, 136,000, against 226,000 same date last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $1 40 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—All kinds have been moderately inquired for, at unchanged prices.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, at previous quotations, for all other than Refined Petroleum, which has fallen to 35c.@37½c., in bond, and 37½c.@40c., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and has fallen to $14 12½@$14 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$12 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; sales 580 bbls. Cut Meats are inquired for at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in good request, at 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 1,700 boxes. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 1,650 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c., and very choice at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet at previous prices; sales since our last 185 bbls. at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ⅌ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand, at 9½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, 900 bags East India at $6 87½@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is inactive and prices are depressed.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has advanced to $3 50 ⅌ bushel, with light stocks and a moderate inquiry.

SUGARS—Sales, 600 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11½c., and Cuba at 9¾ ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 120,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10⅞c., and Butcher's Association at 11c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is attracting more attention at full prices. Sales, 289 hhds. Kentucky at 14½c.@25c., and 272 cases Seed Leaf at 14½c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 39½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed. For Liverpool—The engagements included 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; 6,500 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel; 400 tcs. Beef, at 4s. ⅌ tierce; 1,100 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 20s. and 30s.@32s. 6d. by American and foreign vessels, respectively; 10 tons Clover Seed, at 32s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 30s. ⅌ ton; and 100 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. ⅌ bbl. For London—1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; and 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow—50 boxes Bacon, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Newport, a British brig, with grain, at 9d. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 933 tons, to Liverpool at 27s. 6d.; a British bark, 900 tons, to Valparaiso, at a round sum, thence from Chincha Islands to Falmouth for orders, Guano, £3 15s.; a British ship, 895 tons, to Antwerp, at a round sum; a bark, 595 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $17; a brig, 200 tons, and a schooner 198 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 45c.; a British schooner, 145 tons, same voyage, $1,800, of which $500 payable in gold here; a brig, 207 tons, three voyages, same, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3 75 under deck; a British brig, 141 tons, to Martinique, $1,700; one, 224 tons, to same port, 80c.; a British schooner, 60 tons, to Jamaica, $1 ⅌ bbl.; one, 800 bbls., to Port Maria, Jamaica, and back, $1 ⅌ bbl.; a British brig, 291 tons, to Havana and back, Sugar, 45c.; one, 241 tons, to Matamoras and back, $3,400; ship *Sonora*, 707 tons, to Melbourne; a bark, 322 tons, to Rio Janeiro; a British brig, 272 tons, to Gibraltar; a schooner, 386 tons, to Cadiz, and back from Sicily to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Glasgow* and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....at 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William st.:

50 Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	[illegible]	10 Columbian Mar. Ins.	$100
50 Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	100	9 Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	100
50 N. West. Fire Ins. Co.	50	100 Mil. & Minnesota R.	100
50 Am. Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	100	18 Mercantile Fire Ins.	50
50 Astor Ins. Co.	25	15 Wash. Marine Ins Co.	100
10 Bank of Commerce	100	40 Market Bank	100
40 Mechanics' Bank	25	10 Marine Bank	30
100 Am. Bank Note Co.	50	20 Park Insurance Co.	100

$2,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. assessment bonds.
$4,000 United States 6 per cent. 5-20 year bonds.
$3,300 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes.
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven R. 7 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 Logan Co. Manufacturing and Mining Co. bonds.
$10,000 Sacramento Valley R. 1st mortgage bonds.
$4,000 New-York and Harlem Sinking Fund Bonds.

EDWARD SINITZENICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT STOCK OF FURNITURE.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway, near Houston-st.,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SUPERB
PARLOR FURNITURE,
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE,
Amounting at cost to
FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Made in the best manner, and guaranteed in every respect. Furniture buyers are requested to examine the stock, being assured that we are instructed to sell peremptorily. Catalogues as above, and at our down-town offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

W. YELLOTT, Auctioneer.

VESSEL AT AUCTION.

BY J. P. ATKINSON & CO.—TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 119 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,) by order of Gen. Van Vliet, United States Quartermaster, the schooner *Volcano*, formerly the rebel schooner *A. P. Harris*, as she now lies at the Marine Railway Dock, Hunter's Point, L. I., where she can be seen.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENTS, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marble trade is especially called, as an elaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway, Jan. 12. The whole will be open to public inspection on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 12 and 13, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 1190 and 1192 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., a large quantity of elegant furniture, removed for convenience of sale, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, a portion of which was made to order in Paris, and the balance by Vrede, Schroeder, Roux, and others, for the present owner. Also, at 4 o'clock, a dark sorrel horse, long tail, 15 hands, 6 years old, perfectly sound, kind, and gentle, in in either harness, has been ridden by a lady the past year, very prompt driver. Also, a light, city-built ¾ carriage, lined with morocco; has been used but a short time. Also, a nice, two-seated phaeton, with top, for one or two horses. Also, hay-cutters, forks, pails, &c. Catalogues on Wednesday at the above place, or our office, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, lounges, mirrors, cottage suites, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, beds and bedding, furs, stoves, china, glass and crockery ware, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS,
ALBANY BREWERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 334 GREENWICH-ST.,
Nos. 23 and 25 JAY-ST.,
AND No. 321 WASHINGTON ST., NEW-YORK.

Their brewing establishment at Albany is one of the largest in this country, in which are introduced all the new improvements in machinery, in this and other countries.

Their Malting Houses, where they manufacture their own malt, are all conducted under the personal superintendence of themselves.

They therefore feel confident in challenging comparison with any other brands of Ale produced in this or any other country.

They guarantee their article to be made from the PURE JUICE of the
BARLEY-CORN,
unadulterated by any WEST INDIA MALT, or other ingredients used to produce CHEAP Ale or Beer, which this country is flooded with.
FOR OVER FORTY YEARS,
during which time this house has been in successful operation, it has been the chief aim of the firm to produce an article of Ale equal to any brewed in the world.

Their whole means and time have been expended in perfecting such improvement as would overcome the extreme changes of climate we are subjected to in this country.

THEY BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that they feel the fullest confidence in recommending their brands of
ALBANY IMPERIAL CREAM, AND XX ALES,
as equal in quality, purity, and excellence, to any produced for Northern, Southern, or the West India markets, to be had in casks, half casks, and butts.

BREWERY, No. 133 BROADWAY, cor. ARCH, ALBANY.

Depots—No. 334 GREENWICH, cor. of JAY, NEW-YORK.
" No. 117 COMMERCIAL, corner of RICHMOND, BOSTON.

Agents—A. W. WILLIAMS, Stamford, Ct.
CONRAD & SMITH, Bridgeport, Ct.
C. A. TUTTLE & CO., New-Haven, Ct.
B. F. BECKWITH, New-London, Ct.
J. W. DANFORTH & CO., Hartford, Ct.
RAWSON & WHIPPLE, Norwich, Ct.
J. B. HENNESSEY, Providence, R. I.
Y. S. STEERE, New-Bedford, Mass.
D. W. & H. E. RICHARDS, Newark, N. J.
GROVER & WHEELER, New-Brunswick, N. J.
BATES & WOOD, Washington, D. C.
JEROME TAYLOR, Newbern, N. C.
And others in the Northern and Eastern States.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 322 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ferrero's Fourth Annual Private Soiree Dansante.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto, (The Martyrs.)

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—The Mischievous Valet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jenny Lind—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Fidelio.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Vicksburgh one day later than previously published, which brings the fighting up to Tuesday, Dec. 30. The information corresponds very nearly with that contained in a rebel dispatch from Vicksburgh. published in the Richmond papers, and reprinted in the Times day before yesterday. The fighting on Sunday, the 28th, it will be recollected, was apparently much in our favor, Gen. Sherman having fought his way to within two miles of the city. The struggle over the last line of rebel fortifications on Monday, it now appears, was of the most desperate character, and resulted in the temporary repulse of our forces with considerable loss. The rebels are said to have concentrated all their forces from Jackson and Grenada, and along the line of the railroad, numbering about 65,000 men, and this overwhelming force was thrown against Gen. Sherman, with the effect of pushing him back to his first line. There was some fighting also on Tuesday morning, but our forces were in a position to resist any attack, and were confident of ultimate victory. One account of our losses estimates them at three thousand, while another puts them at from four to five thousand. The fighting on Sunday is represented to have been of the most desperate character, much of it being hand to hand, over fortifications and batteries. Gen. Hovey had been dispatched with 1,500 men on a special mission—probably to destroy railroad communication—but had not been heard from, and fears were entertained for his safety. Nothing had been heard of the forces below, under Banks and Farragut.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Memphis, Dec. 31, says: "The fortifications in the rear of Vicksburgh do not extend as far as reported. Instead of eight miles, they go no further than three. As late as Monday week they had no guns mounted on works in the rear of the town. This line is exposed, as the rebels had no idea but that Grant and Pemberton would have to fight it out before they reached Vicksburgh. People in Vicksburgh admit they can be starved out, but hoot at the idea of being compelled to give up in any other way. Their impression is, a few troops can hold the place securely against all comers. Consequently, there are not many troops in sight, though it is understood there are thousands in easy supporting distance."

We have reports from Murfreesboro to the 6th inst. The reports of the demoralization of the retreating rebel army are confirmed. Wounded rebel officers estimate their losses at from 12,000 to 15,000—a great proportion being leading officers. The enemy's rear guard was encountered on Sunday night by Gen. Stanley's Cavalry, and suffered a loss of thirty men. Rumor says that Bragg intends taking the remnants of his army to Chattanooga.

The Nashville *Union* of Dec. 25 has advices from Murfreesboro previous to the recent battle, through a fugitive negro and from other sources, which represent that Bragg's army was fed with the greatest difficulty, as it was obliged to depend almost wholly upon supplies forwarded by rail from Chattanooga. These were consumed nearly as fast as they were received, and it was found utterly impossible in consequence for Bragg to attempt a forward movement. This state of affairs doubtless had much to do with Bragg's precipitate retreat after his terrible repulse on Friday.

A letter from a member of the Anderson troop, which refused to go into action at Murfreesboro, attempts to justify the action of the corps. The only grounds alleged are that it had no confidence in its officers, and that it had been disappointed in not being assigned to duty as Gen. Rosecrans' body guard.

Gen. Carter, in his recent raid into East Tennessee, had but 1,000 cavalry with him. The results are the destruction of two important bridges and a long line of the East Tennessee Railroad, the killing, wounding and capturing of 550 rebels, the taking of 700 stand of arms and a large amount of salt, flour and other rebel stores, besides the destruction of a locomotive and two cars. Gen. Carter lost but ten men during the expedition, which returned to Manchester, Kentucky, on Tuesday. The rebels are in great tribulation about this affair, as their most direct line of communication with the Southwest is now severed in such a manner that it will take several weeks to repair damages.

A considerable body of rebels, under Cols. Imboden and Jenkins, attacked the National forces under Col. Washburn, at Moorefields, Western Virginia, on Saturday, and fighting continued through Saturday and Sunday. At last accounts Col. Washburn, having been reinforced by the brigade under Col. Mulligan, from New-Creek, had succeeded in driving the rebels four miles, and was still in pursuit of them. Gen. Milroy is said to be at Winchester.

Gen. Grant has issued an order bearing upon the recent disgraceful surprise at Holly Springs, Miss. It is dated at that place, Dec. 24, and reads thus: It is with pain and mortification that the General Commanding reflects upon the disgraceful surrender of this place, with all the valuable stores it contained, on the 20th inst., and that without any resistance except by a few men, who form an honorable exception; and this, too, after warning had been given of the advance of the enemy northward the evening previous. With all the cotton, public stores and substantial buildings about the dépôt, it would have been perfectly practicable to have made, in a few hours, defences sufficient to resist, with a small garrison all the cavalry force brought against them until their reinforcements, which the commanding officer was notified were marching to his relief, could have reached them."

We learn from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, where he had delivered a very bitter speech against the National Government. Some change has taken place in the position of the rebel force over the Rappahannock, but they are believed to be in the vicinity in full strength. No movement of importance has taken place on our side for several days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after some business of minor importance, the petition of certain citizens of Maryland, asking for the repeal of the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted. A joint resolution distributing Gen. Twiggs' swords was reported from the Military Committee. One goes to Gen. Butler, one to West Point, and one to the Patent-office. The bill in relation to the bounties of volunteers in certain cases was passed. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Minnesota all the costs of suppressing the Indian hostilities was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and referred. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act establishing the grade of line officers in the navy as authorizes the appointment of Rear-Admirals and Commodores on the Retired List. The Postmaster-General was called upon for information regarding the mail arrangements between Washington and New-York. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a suitable location for a Soldier's Home for destitute and disabled soldiers honorably discharged. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was considered, but no conclusion reached upon it. The bill authorizing the President to issue letters-of-marque in certain cases was referred to the Naval Committee. The bill forfeiting the pay of officers absent from the army was passed. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a joint resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to give credit to the several States, in estimating the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all who are enlisted in the naval service. A preamble and resolution, condemning Gen. Grant's order excluding Jews from his Department, introduced by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, was laid on the table. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Butler, for his administration of the Department of the Gulf, was objected to, and it went over for debate. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and Mr. Roscoe Conkling addressed the House in favor of its passage. After debate, a motion to lay the bill on the table was disagreed to, 66 to 59. It was finally postponed until Thursday week, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notices were given of a number of bills, among them several to reimburse localities for moneys advanced to volunteers. The Governor's Message was received and read. It will be found in full in this morning's Times. A resolution to print 20,000 copies was referred, under the rule. A Committee of Three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year. The Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, four additional ballots were taken for Speaker, with the same result as on Tuesday. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The gunboat *Pawnee* left Philadelphia, on Tuesday, as convoy to the iron-clad *Patapsco*, bound to Fortress Monroe. The *Hendrik Hudson*, six guns, the *Rover*, seven guns, and the *Lodona*, converted from a prize, left the same port on the same day for the South.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, of Saturday, says: "We understand that a seizure of some $16,000 worth of leaf-tobacco, consigned to Messrs. Clement, Read & Co., of this city, was made at Rouse's Point, on Saturday last, by the United States authorities, for the alleged reason that it was the property of a firm, one of the partners in which is supposed to come here from the Confederate States, and is associated in business with a British subject. The member of the firm referred to is Mr. Read, who, although a native of Virginia, has not been within the limits of the Confederate States since the commencement of the war, having been, during the last two years, engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in the City of New-York. No charge of disloyalty was ever brought against him whilst a citizen of New-York, and the seizure of his property, for no other reason than that he is a Southerner by birth, is certainly an extraordinary proceeding. The necessary protests, we are informed, have been entered to recover the tobacco."

The Stock Exchange was greatly excited, yesterday afternoon, and closed, on the speculative list, at rapidly advancing prices. Gold, 135½; Exchange, 148½@149.

Breadstuffs were less active, and prices were depressed yesterday. Cotton was in fair demand, at steady rates. A very moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Teas, Rice, Molasses, Whisky, Pork, Beef, Butter, and Cheese; while Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Hay, Coffee, Raisins, Manilla Hemp, Wool, and Tobacco, were in good request. Fish, Metals, Oils, and Naval Stores, were quiet. The Freight market was rather inactive, though shippers had any existing advantages. There were 568 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Vicksburgh.—Our news from the scene of operations on the Mississippi River does not come very rapidly. The latest is up to Monday, the 29th of December—ten days ago. At that time there had been nothing decisive, though the losses suffered give abundant indication of the great severity of the fighting during the eight days that operations had then been going on. What may have occurred since the date of our news it is impossible to say. It may be that the statement officially transmitted by Gen. Grant, that he had learned from rebel sources that Vicksburgh was in possession of our troops before the close of the year, is correct. It may be that the large force which the rebels were enabled to concentrate with such rapidity at Vicksburgh has been able to hold our army at bay. But if, as is stated, the rebels have gathered there all their troops from Grenada, from Jackson, and from the whole line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, as well as some from the other side of the Mississippi River, we do not see why almost the whole of Gen. Grant's troops, both those under his immediate command at Holly Springs and those stationed at Memphis, might not hasten down to coöperate in front and rear with our battling army at Vicksburgh—that is to say, if the place be not yet captured, and if there is such a vast disparity between the forces of Van Dorn and those of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Grant can have no enemy now either in his front or rear—those in his front having all gone down to Vicksburgh, and those up in West Tennessee having just been utterly overthrown by Gen. Sullivan. The dispatches are very contradictory as to whether Grant has or has not reinforced Sherman at all.

We think it is very unfortunate that Farragut's fleet, on the Lower Mississippi, has not been able to coöperate in the grand assault on Vicksburgh. The fleet, it is true, failed, when alone, to reduce the place last Summer; but there is highly important work it might now do in connection with our land attack. And if, as we were given to understand was the case, a land force from New-Orleans was sent up the river by Gen. Banks, to act also as a coöperative body, we do not see why it should not have been heard from after operations had been going on for eight days.

Gov. Seymour's Message.

Gov. Seymour's Message has made its appearance. There is nothing in it to revolutionize and very little to startle the country. For a document concerning which such extravagant expectations have been excited in advance, it is remarkably innocent and commonplace. There is a great deal of very sound, though not very novel, political wisdom in it:—it plays with Secession and State Rights, as a prudent child might play with edge-tools, carefully and with well-timed caution:—it panders somewhat ostentatiously to the partisan passions and prejudices to which Gov. Seymour owes his election;—and it deals very largely, but very innocently in the empty declamation about "conciliation" and "concession," which long ago lost all meaning, and has come to be simply the staple of talk with those who have nothing else to say.

But when it comes to *business*, the Message is substantially practical and sensible after all. Here is the sum and substance of that whole matter:

> "We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. *At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.* But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.
>
> *Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power*; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but *we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.*"

This is orthodox. It does not look as if Gov. Seymour intended to "stop the draft"—or resist the attempt of the General Government to crush the rebellion—or solicit the mediation of New-Jersey—or recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

A very large portion of the Message consists of disquisitions on certain political topics which have been brought into prominence by the events of the war. Gov. Seymour discusses the *causes* of the rebellion, and discovers them, not in Slavery, (which was "the *subject*, not the *cause* of the controversy,") but in "local prejudices, which have grown up in the two extremes of our country," which strikes us as merely a roundabout phrase, meaning the same thing. He thinks that laws and rulers ought to be respected—that economy and integrity ought to be maintained—that the limitations of power in the several departments of our Government ought to be observed—that *real* State Rights ought to be respected—that arbitrary arrests ought not to be made—that martial law ought not to prevail where war does not exist,—and that we must not allow the arbitrary arrests that have been made to "become precedents." We have no quarrel with Gov. Seymour on any of these points. Substantially, we agree with him upon them all. We presume that upon the abstract questions which he thus raises there is very little difference of opinion or of sentiment among the people. The main difference lies in this,—that the great body of the people recognize the fact that our Government has been acting in the presence and under the pressure of the most appalling peril that can overhang any Government or any nation; and that under such circumstances it must act with the energy and prompt resolution which the case requires—even to the sacrifice, for the moment, of some of the safeguards and immunities which the Constitution has thrown around the rights and liberties of the individual citizen;—while, on the other hand, Gov. Seymour either does not recognize the imminence of the impending peril, or else he is not willing to make the temporary sacrifices required to avert it. His alarm about the permanent danger to personal rights assumed to be involved in these proceedings is not shared by the community, and is absurd and ridiculous in itself. If genuine, it is the offspring of weak nerves and a morbid fancy, far more likely to be terrified by shadows than to recognize real danger. By thousands who pretend to share it, it is merely a cloak for actual sympathy with those who are in rebellion against the Government.

Gov. Seymour denounces the Proclamation of Emancipation precisely as he did before it was issued. He says now, as he said then, but without the same excuse, that "the sole effect of the Proclamation is to declare the emancipation of slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are, therefore, loyal citizens." It is to be presumed that Gov. Seymour has read the document which he thus denounces; he must know, therefore, that it excepts those States and parts of States which are not in rebellion against the National Government. The Governor says that "the opinion that Slavery must be abolished to restore our Union, creates *an antagonism between the Free and Slave States which ought not to exist.*" It is unfortunate, undoubtedly, that any such "antagonism" should exist; the country would feel greatly obliged to Gov. Seymour for information as to how it may be removed.

By far the worst part of the Governor's Message is that in which he labors, at length and with great zeal, to create *a hostility of sentiment and of interest among the loyal States*, with the motive scarcely concealed of fomenting the *spirit and purpose of secession here at home.* He seeks to array the Central and Western States against New-England,—to show that the West must and will join the Southwest;—that the Central States will overrule and override New-England, and that New-York is unjustly treated by having her vote in the Senate offset by that of each of the smaller States. We shall take occasion to refer to this portion of the Message hereafter. At present, we can merely direct attention to it as embodying a disguised but manifest endeavor to overthrow in the public judgment, an essential and fundamental principle of the Federal Constitution, without which our Union never could have been formed, and upon which alone *any* Union, of few States or of many, is possible hereafter,—we mean the principle of *State Equality.* The messages of the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, both of which are noticed in our columns this morning, show how absurd is Gov. Seymour's assumption that upon this point his sentiments are shared by those two great Central States. We presume they will receive quite as little approbation from the people of his own State, on whose behalf he pretends to speak.

Foreign Mediation.

The Washington correspondence of the *Tribune* announces that "Mr. Vallandigham will, in a few days, address the House *in favor of foreign mediation* as a means of settling the present National troubles." We are glad to hear it. The matter will be in good hands, and if we may do so without impertinence, we beg the *Tribune* to leave it there. That journal has recently advocated the mediation of some disinterested foreign power, preferring Switzerland, between our Government and the Confederacy of rebel States. We hope it will not persist in urging, or in any way favoring this mode of "settling the present National troubles." Let Mr. Vallandigham and his associates take the entire credit and responsibility of it.

At the very outset of the rebellion Mr. Seward took the ground that whatever else might happen, we should never tolerate the interference of any foreign Power in this controversy. It was the right ground then, and it is the right ground now. There has never been a time, and we do not believe the time will ever come, when it would be consistent with our national honor, or our national safety, or when it would promote the real interests or meet the public sentiment of either section of the country, to permit any foreign Government to dictate or decide the terms on which this contest shall be adjusted. It is purely and exclusively a domestic quarrel. Its origin and its results,—the motives out of which it grew, the principles which it involves, and the consequences which will follow it, are thoroughly American. No foreign Power can so appreciate or understand them as to become a competent arbiter, and any settlement which any such Power might dictate or bring about would, of necessity, ignore so much that is absolutely essential to a right decision, as to be utterly lacking in moral weight and permanent stability.

The whole controversy is narrowed down to a question of force. It makes just now not the slightest odds what the South may demand, nor what the North may be willing to give—because neither will be governed by that consideration. Both have appealed to *force.* In its present shape it is a *trial of strength*, of military power:—and until that issue has been decided, distinctly and to the satisfaction of both, neither will admit any other. *What both sides want is military success.* Both hope for it, and both will strive for it. That is the only point on which they agree. And it is utterly idle to talk about Mediation, or Conventions, or Concessions of any kind, until *that* has been decided. Mediation—foreign or domestic—of England, France, Switzerland or New-Jersey, is utterly out of the question. Concessions and all talk of concessions are idle and ridiculous, and the only Conventions we can hold are on the field of battle,—where artillery and infantry are the representatives,—where cannon and the bayonet carry on the debate, and where the only question to be decided is, which is the strongest. When that has been satisfactorily solved, other questions will come up, to be decided by other means. But until then let us give our exclusive and undivided attention to the subject in hand.

Gen. Butler's New Command.—When Gen. Butler was withdrawn from the command at New-Orleans, the Administration was prompt to avow that no censure of that officer was intended, and that he would speedily be assigned to some other and important duty. Speculation has, on this assurance, been busy with Gen. Butler's name. Some have suggested that he would be made Secretary of War; others that he would be placed in command of the Army of the Potomac; and others still, that he would be transferred to the Department of the South, and intrusted with the task of capturing and subduing Charleston, as he had captured and subdued the Crescent City.

We confess to having experienced a sensation of decided pleasure when this last conjecture was put forth. Charleston, of all rebel cities, most deserves chastisement and humiliation. Gen. Butler, of all men in the nation, seems best calculated to administer the needed discipline. He has experience in just such work. He appreciates, as few of our officers can, the exact frame of mind of a captured rebel city, and the various ingenious modes of escaping the just inflictions of penalty for treason. No veteran pedagogue ever understood the tricks of truant schoolboys better.

It is with decided regret, therefore, that we find it now given out from Washington that Gen. Butler is not going to South Carolina, because "the President considers the Department of the South as belonging to Gen. Hunter." In what way Gen. Hunter obtained a title to this Southern Department, does not appear. The practice of the Government has not been to recognize any man's *claim* to property in a public position. If an officer could earn a title to a Department, and hold it by that title regardless of all other considerations, Gen. Butler would have fairly earned the right to remain in command at New-Orleans till the close of the war. But the President did not look at the matter in this light, and without consultation with Gen. Butler gave his Department to another.

The people will not be content to see Gen. Butler withdrawn from the public service, for which he has developed an aptitude the most remarkable. And we know of no field upon which he could labor with more acceptance than in the neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina.

Carter's Raid and its Results.—Gen. Rosecrans is reported to credit his success against the rebels, in his well-fought battles around Murfreesboro, in a great degree to the timely coöperation of Gen. Carter, who conducted a successful raid against the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and cut off reinforcements from Virginia to Bragg's army. The signal triumph of Gen. Rosecrans will go far to redeem Tennessee from the presence of rebel authority, and it will be a happy coincidence if the daring enterprise, valor and skill of a distinguished Tennesseean have contributed materially to the result. And it will still further enhance the interest of the event, if the blood of murdered Unionists in East Tennessee, swung from ignominious gibbets in sight of the bridges once before destroyed by them in behalf of free Government, has now been avenged by a loyal East Tennesseean, who has helped to crush a rebel army in the superabundance of his vengeance.

Gen. Carter has returned from his successful cavalry raid upon the enemy's lines of communication into East Tennessee, which, in brilliancy and practical results, far surpasses anything ever achieved by the rebel Stuart. It appears that Gen. Carter, with a thousand cavalrymen, (Pennsylvanians and Ohioans,) left London, or rather Richmond, Ky., on the 21st of December; that he marched through Southeastern Kentucky and through the southwest corner of Virginia into East Tennessee, and fell upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad where it crosses the Holsten River, a few miles within the State of Tennessee, and burned the important railroad bridge there, and also that over the Watauga River; that he fought two brisk skirmishes, and killed, wounded and captured over 500 rebels, beside capturing 700 stand of arms and a large amount of rebel stores; and that, after thus doing his work, and chastising the rebels, he returned to Kentucky with a loss of but ten men.

The distance traversed by these bold riders, from the point of starting in Kentucky to the point of action in Tennessee, was over two hundred miles, through a mountainous country, affording few passable roads and only the most scanty supplies. The destruction of rebel bridges, property, &c., must have been a vast damage to the rebel cause in Tennessee; but all advantages to us sink into insignificance when we think of the grand effect upon the battle raging at Murfreesboro, breaking the hearts of the rebel hordes and giving a glorious victory to the Union cause.

We are inclined to think this expedition of Gen. Carter will prove the most extensive, well ordered and successful achievement of the kind that the war has produced. Even the Richmond *Examiner* says that "the raid is certainly a most daring one, and argues an audacity in the enemy (the Unionists) which they were not supposed to possess."

Shall not our armies all profit by the example set them by Gen. Carter? Do we not have soldiers brave enough, riders skillful enough, horses fleet enough and Generals daring enough, to accomplish as much as the rebels have ever done in bold reconnoissances and raids? All that any of our Generals commanding need do is to designate the work and call for volunteers and a leader to do it. It will be done quickly enough.

An Imperious Necessity.—There are thousands and tens of thousands of families throughout the country whose husbands and fathers have been killed in the war, or have perished from disease, and who are now suffering for want of the *back pay* which was due them at the time of their death. They find it utterly impossible to get any attention to their claims from the authorities at Washington. We know instances in this City of precisely this kind. Widows, whose husbands have fallen on the field of battle, and who have nothing whatever for themselves and their children to live upon, would be made comfortable if they could only get the pay which was due their husbands when they fell. Yet all their applications have been utterly fruitless. They cannot even get answers to the inquiries which are made on their behalf.

This is a gross wrong—one which demands an immediate remedy. We understand perfectly the immense amount of business which presses upon the attention of the War Department. But the machinery of that Department should be made equal to the necessities of the case. If there are not clerks enough to attend to its business, let there be more. But it is a shame and a reproach to have such claims as these unsatisfied, and even unnoticed. If the Secretary of War needs more clerks, let him apply to Congress for authority to employ them.

The Cruise for the Alabama.—The following extract of a letter from Washington conveys information of some importance concerning the efforts of the Navy Department to capture the rebel privateer *Alabama*:

"It is understood that the Navy Department has fourteen vessels in search of the *Alabama*. Com. Wilkes has *four*, and was especially charged with watching the safety of the California steamers, and ought to have been off the east end of Cuba long ago. The frequent notices you see of vessels being chased by privateers are our armed sailing vessels, many of which are now cruising in the track of merchantmen. The *Ariel* must have had a poor lookout to let that vessel get within half a mile before discovering her."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

CHANGES INDICATED IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is positively asserted that an important change will be made in the War Department by the 20th inst. Some believe that Mr. Stanton himself contemplates retirement; others state that Assistant Secretary Watson is going; while still others insist that both the chief and the subordinate will vacate together. In case of a change in the head of the Department, public sentiment, among the unconditionally loyal, demands the appointment of Gen. Butler to the position.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Committee of Ways and Means held a laborious session, to-day, of nearly six hours, adjourning at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were generally approved, and fully justify the statements made in our dispatch of yesterday. It is likely that the amount of legal-tender notes agreed on may be increased to three hundred millions, and that the same amount of currency bonds may be authorized, having three years to run, and bearing interest of 5.45 per cent., which will be about 1½ cents per day upon each bond of a hundred dollars. Whether these bonds will be made convertible at the pleasure of the holder, into legal-tender notes, is a point upon which the Committee is not yet agreed, there being considerable difference of opinion in regard to the expediency of this provision. The chances now seem to be in favor of its adoption. The Committee feel confident that they can complete their bill in season to report it to the House to-morrow.

THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

The receipts from duties under the excise and internal revenue law, up to to-day, have been eight million four hundred seventy thousand one hundred sixteen dollars and ten cents, (8,470,116 10.) The receipts to-day were over a quarter of a million. On Monday last the receipts were three hundred eighty-eight thousand ($388,000) dollars, the highest figure yet reached in one day.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Not only is the President greatly impressed, as is everybody, with Gen. Burnside's thorough honesty and frankness, and his freedom from all selfish and personal aims, but he is also satisfied of the reliability of his military judgment. He now expresses the belief that Burnside would have carried the enemy's works on Sunday, had he been able to attack *with the hearty coöperation of his Commanders of divisions and corps.* It is unquestionable, he thinks, as we stated some time ago, that the ordnance stores of the enemy were exhausted; and this accounts for the primitive character of the missiles used on Saturday, as well as their failure to shell our troops after the battle.

BUTLER'S BRAINS.

A prominent Senator told the President, a few days since, that Gen. Butler had shown more brains in the service than all the rest of the three hundred Generals he had made.

ROSECRANS FIGHTS FIRST AND EXPLAINS AFTERWARD.

The silence of Gen. Rosecrans during the fight at Murfreesboro, and which occasioned so much anxiety here, seems to have resulted from his consciousness that the Government could give him no aid in his extremity, and that it was not worth his while to trouble himself about dispatches till the fight was over. Not dependent on Washington for orders, and having no hope of reinforcements, the hero of Rich Mountain gave his whole energies and thoughts to the work of whipping the enemy; and this concentration of ideas and efforts has been rewarded by the most important victory of the war.

THE FLORIDA EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Hon. Eli Thayer, who is waiting on the unfulfilled pledges of Secretary Stanton for his appointment, so long promised, as Military Governor of Florida, is strongly urged by prominent citizens of New-York to visit that City and hold a meeting at Cooper Institute for the full explanation of his plan for the colonization of Florida with white free-labor emigrants from the North. Mr. Thayer is a speaker of great power, and his reputation and the importance of his views would invest such an exposition with great interest.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIAL.

A voluminous document was presented to the Senate on Tuesday, in shape of a memorial from Geo. B. Cheever and other ministers and members of Christian Churches of New-York and Brooklyn, convened at the Church of the Puritans, deprecating the indecisive manner in which the war has been conducted in regard to Slavery, and recommending that a more energetic policy be pursued for the entire, unconditional and immediate emancipation of the slaves of persons, whether loyal or disloyal, and for the speedy termination of the rebellion.

SLAVES ASSERTING THEIR FREEDOM.

Large numbers of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland, since the Christmas Holidays, have refused to go to work for their masters unless they are paid wages for their labor, alleging that they became free on the 1st of January by the Proclamation of Emancipation. The masters are afraid to employ force, lest thereby they incur the vengeance of the "chattels," and drive them into acts of violence, for which, it is said, the negroes are fully prepared. Some of the slaveholders, in order to settle the matter amicably, and "preserve peace" in the family, have agreed to pay their slaves wages; others, however, have refused, and their negroes are escaping in quantities.

Two years ago the ringleaders in a movement of this kind would have been seized and hung without process of law. Now, the slaves are ready to meet the responsibility of their acts, and to defend themselves.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. Hickman's bill, introduced into the house to-day, to promote the efficiency of the marine corps, looks to a complete reorganization of this branch of the service.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS SENT NORTH.

Three hundred wounded soldiers from the hospitals were sent North to-day. A number belonging to Vermont regiments were sent to their homes in that State.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL GONE WEST.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond left to-day for the late battle fields in the west.

ACTING REAR ADMIRALS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, asking him to inform that body whether he has appointed, since the adjournment of Congress, any Acting Rear Admirals; if so, how many, and by virtue of what law, states that since the last adjournment of Congress four officers appointed to the command of squadrons, and thus entitled to the privileges of "flag officers," have received, temporarily, the designation of Acting Rear Admirals, but this has not effected any actual change in their grade in the service; and therefore no appointment or promotion to any new grade has been made in these cases.

JERSEY CITY BILLS.

Small notes of the United States Stock Bank of Jersey City are being circulated in Washington, with the evident intention of stealing the credit of the Treasury Note circulation. The Jersey notes are printed in green and black, with green backs, and were executed by the same engravers who engraved the United States notes. The words "United States" in the Jersey bill are made quite prominent, and the similitude of the notes to the United States issues is evidently intentional.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OPEN.

It will be a source of profound satisfaction throughout the whole country, and especially the West, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again repaired and in running order along its entire length. The first train went over Monday, leaving Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M., and running to both Parkersburgh and Wheeling, and this will be repeated every day during the Winter. A special train will also be run to Harper's Ferry.

Not only is this result highly important in a military sense, but it again gives the public access to the Cumberland coal region, whose products, accumulated in great quantity, are so greatly needed at the present e.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Representative Hooper, to-day, introduced in the House a bill to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of the United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. It designs to establish in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, with a Comptroller of the Currency, and to regulate associations or companies, which may be formed in connection with this business. The bill is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; is approved by him, and is similar in its leading features tothat introduced at the former session of Congress.

THE SWORDS OF MAJ.-GEN. TWIGGS.

The Military Committee of the Senate propose to dispose of the swords belonging to the late Maj.-Gen. Twiggs, recovered by Gen. Butler, as follows:

The one voted by Congress to Gen. Twiggs to be given to Gen. Butler.

The one presented by the State of Georgia to Gen. Twiggs to be given to the West Point Academy.

The one presented by the City of Augusta, Ga., to Gen. Twiggs, to be given to the Patent Office.

GONE SOUTH.

The steamer *New-York* left here this afternoon with about 450 women and children for Richmond and other parts of the South. They are taken down by permission, and at the expense of the Government. Nearly six hundred applications had been made and allowed, but only the above numbers availed themselves of the privilege to-day. Eight officers were engaged last night in examining baggage. In many of the trunks were found dress goods of various kinds and textures, pins, needles, shoes, thread, &c. Where it was evident the goods were intended for speculation, they were pronounced contraband. A number of sympathizing friends were at the wharf to bid them farewell.

GOING WEST.

Maj. Wm. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been relieved from service on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. Halleck, and ordered to report himself for duty to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.

The Surgeon-General has approved, and the Senate Military Committee have before them a measure designed to promote greater efficiency among, and a more careful selection of female nurses in the army; also to encourage ladies to enter upon such duty as an honorable profession.

CONSUL CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of James Monroe, of Ohio, to be Consul at Rio Janeiro, in the place of Richard C. Parsons, resigned.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated Commodore Peck to be Captain in the Navy on the reserved list.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the correspondence and reports concerning the accident to the steam battery *Passaic*.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition, protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain citizens of Maryland, asking for the immediate repeal of the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Mr. Trumbull also reported back a bill in relation to the District Courts of Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the message of the President concerning the three swords of Gen. Twiggs, transmitted by Gen. Butler, reported a joint resolution distributing the swords, as follows:

The sword voted by Congress, March 2, 1847, to Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, as a reward for his distinguished military service during the present rebellion. The sword presented by the State of Georgia, to be deposited in the Library of the Military Academy at West Point. The sword given to Gen. Twiggs by Augusta, his native city, to be preserved in the Patent Office as a trophy of the rebellion.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee, also reported back a bill in relation to the bounties of volunteers in certain cases, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Government of Minnesota, all the costs, charges, and expenses, incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities of 1862. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the Judiciary system of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in respect to the enlargement of the New-York and Illinois Canals.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented the petition of W. C. Jewett, stating that, it being conceded here and in Europe that the war is for independence on the part of the South, and for the freedom of the slaves on the part of the North, that the points of difference be submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland and others, as favored by Hon. Horace Greeley, in accordance with the friendly mediation of Napoleon, and for the establishment of an international Court of Appeals.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. Referred.

Mr. Dawes, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of midshipmen in the Naval Academy.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act establishing the grade of line officers in the navy as authorizes the appointment of Rear-Admirals and Commodores on the retired list. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession, explaining the derangement of the mails between Washington and New-York, and showing what can be done for the removal of the evil. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing a suitable location for and establishing a Soldiers' Home for destitute and disabled soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Adopted.

The bill relative to the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, and Mr. Field proceeded to address the Senate, contending that the privilege of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was a power vested in the President by the Constitution. But if the President had not the power under the Constitution, then Congress has no power to delegate to him any such power. The language used is descriptive of the very power claimed by the kings of England in suspending this right. No instance can be shown where the English Parliament ever attempted to suspend the writ until after it had been suspended by the Crown, and then all they did was to sanction the acts of the Crown. Therefore, he claimed, if there was any argument to be derived from analogy it showed that this power was vested in the executive and not in the legislative power. He further contended that the clause in our Constitution, as originally proposed by Mr. Pinckney, proposed distinctly that this power should be exercised by the Legislature upon urgent and pressing occasions; but the Convention refused to adopt that. But subsequently, Mr. Gouverneur Morris offered the clause as it now stands, confining the exercise of the power to cases of rebellion and invasion, but omitting all reference to the legislative body; showing by inference that they meant to confer the power upon the Executive. Besides, this is a power which, if exercised at all, must often be exercised with rapidity, and perhaps at distant places, in order to save the nation; and the men who formed this Constitution must have intended this power should be used by the Executive, and not to await the slower action of the legislative power. If the President of the United States, when this treason first broke out, had exercised this power, which he (Field) believed he possessed, and half a dozen men had been arrested, in all probability this storm might have blown over. It is objected that this is a dangerous power to confer upon the President; but he thought that there was more danger in the liberties of the country from Congress than from the President; and those who were willing to confer full martial power on the President were giving him much greater power, and liable to much greater abuse, than this. There had been a great deal of clamor about the arrests that had been made, and he was afraid the friends of the Government had given too much importance to this clamor. Those who opposed the Administration would have clamored about something at any rate; and every power which the Administration had put forth to suppress this rebellion had met with indignant and determined opposition. Though there might have been some arrests wrongfully made; yet if there was any complaint it was that there had not been arrests enough. He then referred to the resolutions of the recent Democratic Convention in the State of New-Jersey, and claimed that they did not represent truly the opinions of that State. New-Jersey has always been an Anti-Slavery State, yet a thoroughly conservative State, standing by all the compromises of the Constitution; and there was no Abolitionist in the State. The Abolitionist made the destruction of Slavery an end. The true Republican made it a means to an end. They went forth to save the Union, and if the destruction of Slavery was a means of saving the Union, let it be destroyed; but if the destruction of Slavery is to destroy the Union, he would preserve Slavery. Looking upon Slavery as a great moral and social evil, yet he did not think it was the only evil in the world; and if the destruction of Slavery was to imperil the safety of the Union, he would be the last man to interfere with it. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of the Government in the struggle. If he could doubt it, it would almost make him doubt the existence of a Supreme Being. This nation and Constitution will not be destroyed, but shall emerge from the contest purer, nobler, freer, and a more united and happy people than ever before. He rejoiced that this conflict had come, as it must have come sooner or later, and never could have come at a better time. No nation has ever been suffered thus to go down in its early youth. In the beautiful imagery of the Bible, our sun will not be suffered to go down while it is yet day. We shall continue to be a beacon-light to illumine all the nations of the world, to beacon them on in the path to freedom.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to authorize the President to issue letters-of-marque.

Mr. Sumner moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of Naval Affairs.

Mr. Grimes wished the bill to be passed, so that the President would have power after adjournment of Congress to issue letters-of-marque, if necessary to defend the country from vessels of any other nation.

Mr. Sumner said that would be giving the President the power to declare war.

Mr. Grimes explained that the bill only gave the power in case war had been declared against any other nation.

The bill was then referred.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called up the joint resolution, granting a portion of Judiciary-square for a free reading-room and library for soldiers, which was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, called up the bill forfeiting the pay of absent officers of the army. The bill forfeits the pay of officers absent over thirty days, unless from wounds or sickness; and if absent without leave, their names are to be stricken from the rolls.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, allowing persons sick to send a certificate to that effect.

Mr. Wilson said there were now 7,800 officers absent, with or without leave, and 411 who had deserted from the front. It was time steps were taken to remedy this evil.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Military Committee had taken any steps to consolidate the regiments, as the proportion of officers greatly exceeds that of the men.

Mr. Wilson said the Committee had not yet considered that, but would. There were 1,200 regiments, and he thought they might be consolidated into 500 or 600, and save the country forty or fifty millions.

Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

An Executive Session then followed, at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of certain petitions asking for the introduction of the Homeopathic system of medicine in the army.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to give credit to the several States in estimating the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all who are enlisted in the naval service and who otherwise might be liable to military service. Passed.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps. Referred.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to make transfers of balances in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a preamble reciting Gen. Grant's order of the 17th of December, excluding the Jews as a class from the army lines, and saying in pursuance thereof Gen. Grant hath caused many peaceful citizens and residents in his Department to be expelled within twenty-four hours without allegation of misconduct and with no other proof than that they were members of a certain religious denomination; and whereas such sweeping order made no distinction beween the innocent and the guilty, and is illegal, unjust and tyrannical; therefore, resolved, that the said order deserves the sternest condemnation of this House, and of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, it was tabled—56 against 53.

Messrs. Holman, Washburne, Steele, of New-Jersy, and Fenton were permitted by unanimous consent to record their votes in favor of the Army Appropriation bill. These gentlemen were absent from the city as the Committee on Government Contracts, at the time the bill was passed.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. Butler for his energetic, able and humane Administration during his command of the Department of the Gulf.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—27 against 77.

Debate arising upon the resolution, it goes over.

The House took up the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, (Rep.,) gave a brief history of the measure and of the pains which the Select Committee had taken to gather all possible information upon the subject. The Parliament of Great Britain passed a bill in October, 1861, which was based on a report made by five English lawyers on which they had bestowed three years of labor. This report and bill were imported by the Committee, who also undertook a correspondence somewhat extensive with various judges, lawyers and business men who were supposed to be intelligent relative to this subject. By the light thus afforded the Committee had prepared the bill with a good deal of care, and introduced into the House 5000 copies which were printed for distribution, and comments, criticisms and suggestions were invited. The Committee availing themselves of all these means had prepared the bill which had just been read at the desk. This bill was based on petitions of 200,000 men, including a very great majority of the heavy creditor interest of the country. This subject was eminently philosophical and complete.

The merits of a Bankrupt bill did not depend on the arguments for or against, but its applicability to the existing condition of affairs. It might not be amiss to say that those who have given the greatest study to the subject, believe that a permanent system of bankruptcy is essential to every commercial system. We are the only State in Christendom without a Bankrupt law. He thought it was also true that no commercial people, excepting our own, have ever made experiment of a bankrupt law and rejected it. The act passed by Congress in 1841 continued in operation but a short time. It was allowed to do considerable harm, and was repealed with considerable unanimity before the good was permitted to commence. The bill was not an insolvent law, to discharge everybody; but was well guarded so as to properly affect all classes, and to unchain new prosperity and innocent enterprise, and allow it again to be active. In conclusion, he said they could secure by this measure the good which could not be accomplished in any other way. It was for the House to say when they would be prepared to vote on the bill.

Mr. Thomas, of Mass., (Union,) did not know whether he could vote for the bill or not. It should be made as perfect as possible. The British Bankrupt law was the most perfect system ever seen, and was passed in a time of peace and extraordinary quiet. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country the subject should receive the most mature deliberation.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) as a member of the Select Committee, said the honor and credit of preparing this bill belonged to the Chairman, (Mr. Roscoe Conkling). He believed that the bill embraced substantially all the ideas and features which such a measure should contain. The question of peace and war had no relation to the passage of the Bankrupt bill. If care was bestowed upon it in war, it was likely to be as good as if prepared in time of peace.

Mr. Kellety of Virginia, (Rep.,) briefly argued in favor of the bill, not so much for its effect upon the present as upon the future, and to take care of the wreck which might result from the circumstances now surrounding us, and the superabundance of paper money.

Mr. Walker said the observation of his life had convinced him of the great want of a uniform system of bankruptcy. Every country should have such a system. None felt the necessity more than our own, especially from the peculiar character of our currency.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was not agreed to by a vote of 59 Yeas to 66 Nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Babbett, Bailey, Bingham, Blair, of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown, Buffinton, Burnham, Chamberlain, F. A. Conkling, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Dunlap, Edgerton, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Low, Lazear, Loomis, McPherson, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morris, Noble, Norton, Potter, Perry, Porter, Price, Rollins, of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Shanks, Sherman, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Vibbard, Wall, Wallace, Wickliffe, Wilson, Woodruff, Worcester, Yeaman—59.

Nays—Messrs. Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Colvert, Campbell, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, Crisfield, Davis, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Haight, Hale, Hutchins, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lehman, Lovejoy, Law, McKean, McKnight, Morehead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Odell, Olin, Phelps of California, Pike, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburg, Veree, Walker, Ward, Webster, Wheeler, Windom, Wood—66.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday week. Adjourned.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Close of Testimony for Prosecution—Rebutting Evidence—Testimony of Gen. King and Gen. Roberts.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 5, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Brinton, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sworn for defence, and testified to the condition of the road from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station on the night of August 27. He received an order from Gen. Porter at 12 o'clock at night to clear the road of wagons. He found the wagons in the road, horses unhitched and tied to the wagons, and the wagoners not to be found, in many instances. The night was excessively dark. The bridge over Cedar Run was broken and impassable for troops. He should think it would have been very difficult to move a body of infantry or cavalry along that road at night in masses. They might have been marched by file, following each other. Artillery could not have been moved without moving the wagons.

The defence here announced that the examination of witnesses on their part was concluded.

The Court, after deliberation, again decided to admit as evidence, the telegrams of Gen. Pope to Burnside, heretofore alluded to, and published in the Times.

The orderly that accompanied Capt. Pope, on the occasion of his bearing the marching order of Gen. Pope to Gen. Porter, on the evening of the 27th of August, was examined on the subject of that trip, as well as on the general topography of the country, and the relative position of the forces that they passed, without eliciting anything of public interest.

Gen. Rufus King, one of the members of the Court, was next examined.

Questions by the Judge Advocate—I do not recollect having received any order or message from Gen. Porter on the afternoon of the 29th of August, in the presence of Gen. McDowell, as has been testified to on this trial. I do not recollect having been in company with Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of that day; think I did not see him after 10 o'clock in the morning, when I parted with him near Manassas. I should surely have remembered so important an occurrence as having been in company with Gen. McDowell on that afternoon, and having received, in his presence, such a message (an order to stay where he was) as has been testified to.

Questions by Defendant's Counsel.—I am sure that I received no such message as stated through Col. Locke, or any other officer. I am sure that I did not hear Gen. McDowell say to Gen. Porter's messenger, on the afternoon of the 29th of August, or at any other time, that he (McDowell) was going to take my command with him; was not with Gen. McDowell in the afternoon, and heard no such message sent to Gen. Porter at any time; was not well on that day, which was the reason that I was not with my command much of the time.

Gen. B. F. Roberts, Chief of Gen. Pope's Staff, called.

Questions by the Judge-Advocate—He stated that the hour at which Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell met, on the 29th of August, was about 6 to 6½ o'clock P. M.; I was out on special duty that day, which was to take observations along the whole line, with a lorgnette furnished me by Gen. Pope for that purpose. Expecting an attack to be made by the forces of Gen. Porter, in the afternoon, my attention was particularly directed toward his position; I do not think that there was a heavy force of the enemy in front of Gen. Porter on that occasion.

Questions by Defence.—The entire force that Gen. Pope fought on the 29th of August, toward evening—the main battle of the day—was about 35,000 to 40,000; I think that Gen. Longstreet's command was a part of the enemy's force engaged after two o'clock; the enemy's forces supposed to be engaged in the morning were Jackson's, Ewell's and D. H. Hill's commands; I grant that an officer of intelligence engaged in the fight ought to have a better idea of the force opposing him than a person at a distance and out of sight, "reasoning" on the matter; I was where I could clearly see Gen. Porter's position several times during the day.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

The final conclusion of the evidence in the Porter Court-martial gives general satisfaction. The tremendous expense of withdrawing seven Brigadier-Generals and three Major-Generals from the service, besides the cost of the salaries and transportation of a hundred witnesses, and the incidental outlay for the paraphernalia of the Court, will make the trial a dear one for the Government. Hon. Reverdy Johnson will sum up for the defence on Saturday, and is expected to make a strong plea for Gen. Porter. It is said, however, by those who profess to know, that some members of the Court are disposed to deal as harshly with Gen. Porter as the evidence will permit. Mr. Holt has intimated that possibly he will not reply to the defence. It is believed, however, that he will reconsider his determination.

The testimony has, certainly, been quite conflicting; every witness, from the Major-Generals down to the orderlies, being either contradicted or met by some point of evidence which he does not remember.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Porter Court-Martial met at the usual hour, when the journals of its proceedings yesterday were read and rectified. It then adjourned over till Saturday next, to afford time to the counsel of the accused to prepare their written defence, it having been decided yesterday afternoon that it should be in writing.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Thirty-Sixth Day.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

The examination of Capt. Leski, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, was resumed:

Questions by the Court.—The distance through Thoroughfare Gap is said to be about four miles; there are probably two Gaps; one near the eastern portion of the Mountain, and the other across the Western portion; between the two there is rather an open space, having high banks; the eastern part of the Gap is rather narrow, and has a very steep embankment; the land, on both sides, is wooded. On the eastern side the Gap opens toward the east sufficiently to put batteries in for their defence, which was done by Gen. Ricketts when ordered to defend the Gap. This was done about a half a mile within the entrance of the Gap. As near as I recollect the passage or land on both sides of the Gap is too steep or too "accidental" for troops to pass. I could not state positively the force of Gen. Ricketts at the Gap—probably eight thousand men, besides batteries. I could not judge well how far his troops were stationed inside of the Gap, but I know that they were fighting inside of the defile. I was not with the advance. Gen. Ricketts was not driven back before he concluded to retire from his position. The description of rebel troops that approached him from the Gap toward Hopewell, I think, was both cavalry and infantry. I saw only cavalry, but it was reported that large forces of the enemy were debouching through the Gap. A report was sent to Gen. McDowell by myself that Gen. Ricketts had retired to Hay Market, believing himself to be surrounded by the enemy. I think that Gen. Ricketts, also, sent Gen. McDowell a similar report. I cannot say whether any report was sent to Gen. McDowell on the subject before these reports of Gen. Ricketts and myself, or not. I do not know of any aid being sent by Gen. McDowell to defend the Gap, except Ricketts' Division and two brigades of cavalry. These were to defend the whole line in that locality, as well as the Gap.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—The time that the reports were sent to Gen. McDowell that the enemy's forces were coming through Hopewell Gap, was about 6 o'clock P. M., may be a little later. From the nature of the defile of Thoroughfare Gap, I should judge, from the hasty survey I made of the ground, that, having plenty of artillery, it was far better to prevent the debouching of the enemy from the Gap by concentrating artillery at its mouth, than by placing it up in a narrow defile.

The examination of this witness was here closed.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day the Court admitted as evidence several official dispatches and orders presented by Gen. Sigel, as referred to in his testimony. Gen. Sigel sent in a communication, not received in evidence, but kept by the Court for future reference, though not made public. Gen. Sigel was examined at length in reference to the accuracy of the maps submitted by him in connection with his testimony. Nothing of public interest transpired.

GEN. BUTLER IN PHILADELPHIA.

His Reception and Speech—A Serenade.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. Butler arrived here this evening *en route* for New-York and Boston, whither he departs in the morning. During the evening he addressed a party of 250 gentlemen, assembled in the reception room of the Continental, to pay their respects. After his introductions by Judge Lewis, Gen. Butler made a speech of some length and great interest.

After replying in feeling terms to the eulogy with which he had been introduced, he referred to the very different circumstances under which he had previously passed through Philadelphia, on the 19th of April, 1861, when communication was cut off with the Capital, and paid a high compliment to the President of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the authorities of Philadelphia, for their efforts in enabling him to proceed to Annapolis. He said, you have been pleased to allude to an act of high executive responsibility, which, in the performance of duty, became a painful necessity—an act which had caused more complaints and praises than any other—the execution of William B. Mumford. [Applause.] Owing to the uncourteous terms in which the so-called Confederate Government demanded an explanation, no report even could be made. By offensive language that Government shut up all possible communication on our part. Then it was assumed that some wrong was done, and the Proclamation, which you have all doubtless seen, was issued in consequence.

It may not be indelicate here to speak of that act for a moment more.

After referring to the incidents of the day, he said: "The flag of the United States was raised upon the United States mint, and, after floating there a short time, was dragged down by a drunken gambler, in the presence of the fleet in broad daylight. The symbol of our nationality, which we all revere, was torn in shreds, and every one that could bore off a piece as a trophy. That act, in its consequences, might have been most calamitous. The Commender of the National fleet had a right to suppose that the Mayor of the city had come to the conclusion to renew the contest, and the symbol of that renewal was the tearing down of the flag. It might, as a military proposition, have brought upon the city instant bombardment—[applause]—but through the very proper caution of Commodore Farragut. A shot or two was fired, and no response made. Mark you! it was not the fault of Mumford that New-Orleans was not laid in ashes, and men, women and children crushed beneath the shells of the National fleet. It was in mercy for the town that we should take hereafter, that I felt it necessary to punish Mumford according to the just laws of war, after the confession of guilt. Whether rightly or wrongly, the act still commends itself to my judgment. [Applause.] Feeling the utter worthlessness of the man, that treason had attempted to exalt into a patriot, I was inclined to spare him. But that was not permitted. The thugs, rowdies and gamblers assembled before the execution, and resolved that he should not be hung. It became a question whether they ruled New-Orleans or the Commanding General of the United States, and from that day there was never any question upon that subject. [Applause.]

I have been betrayed into saying more than I anticipated. [Cries of "Go on;" "go on."] I look upon the campaign in the Southwest as substantially ended. The rebel campaign was to concentrate all their force on Rosecrans, and after defeating him, to concentrate against Grant and relieve Vicksburgh, and afterwards to regain New-Orleans. We have not yet quite appreciated that noble and brave soldier—Gen. Rosecrans and his great victory at Murfreesboro. [Applause.] If there is anything a soldier desires more than anything else, it is that his fame, nobly won in the battle-field, even if he lead his troops to the charge himself, shall be cherished by his fellow countrymen.

Subsequently Gen. Butler was serenaded, and at the solicitations of the crowd gathered outside, made a few remarks in reply to the compliment.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature of Massachusetts organized to-day.

Jonathan E. Field, of Berkshire, was chosen President of the Senate by 34 votes to 4 cast for Peter Harvey, of Suffolk. S. M. Gifford was unanimously elected Clerk.

The House chose A. H. Bullock Speaker, giving him 172 votes against 3 for Hon. Caleb Cushing. Wm. S. Robinson was reëlected Clerk.

The Message of Gov. Andrews will be sent in on Friday.

Major-Gen. McClellan in Philadelphia.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. McClellan held a levée last evening, at his brother's house, which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen.

Mayor Henry and the heads of the City Councils waited upon him this morning and presented him with the testimonial authorized by the Councils some time since.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Through freight and passenger transit was regularly resumed this morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The 7:30 and 11:30 P. M. trains from New-York make connections with the 8:40 A. M. passenger trains from here, going west.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Although "La Traviata" was played here last evening as a hasty substitute for the "Sicilian Vespers"—the change of programme being necessitated by the continued indisposition of Signor Brignoli—it was, we think, one of the best performances ever given under Mr. Grau's direction. We were not prepared to expect from Mlle. Cordier's previous efforts in "Dinorah" and "I Puritani," a degree of dramatic and musical intensity so perfect as she obtained in the *rôle* of *Violetta*. Thrust into the part at the last moment, it would have been proper, had she failed, to have extended to her all the friendly consideration that the critic could call to his aid, and even in view of her success, it is right to remember that she labored under the most adverse circumstances; but the lady's success was so perfect and deserved that we have nothing but the heartiest recognition to record of it. From the *Brindisi* of the first act to the *Gran Dio* of the last, she was all that could be desired; equaling, if not excelling, in execution, all her predecessors and giving to the dramatic bearings of the part a sufficient earnestness of emotion to carry the sympathies of the audience with her to the end. It is undoubtedly the best part in which Mlle. Cordier has been heard.

The opera, in all respects, was so admirably rendered that we cannot help expressing our regret that Mr. Grau deems it necessary to suspend the season until Signor Brignoli recovers his health. The loss of New-York's favorite tenor is almost irreparable, but when Signor Mancaferri sings as well as he did last night there is hardly a regret to be heard that he is alone in his glory.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that Mr. Grau's season ends on Saturday next. There will be but two remaining performances, on Friday and on Saturday, (a matinée).

Ferrero's Ball.—The most interesting social and Terpsichorean reunion of the season takes place to-night at the Academy of Music—*i. e.* the *Soirée Dansante* of Col. Ferrero. The *beneficiare* is away fighting the cause of the good, but his pupils and the friends of his pupils, old and young, will muster to the well-known call, and the Academy of Music will, undoubtedly, be gay and festive as of yore. Ferrero's ball is one of the most select of the season, and we hope to see it well attended.

German Opera.—Mme. Johannsen, an artiste who cannot be held in too high esteem, takes her benefit here to-night, when Beethoven's opera of "Fidelio" will be played. The occasion is one that calls for the recognition of the friends of German opera. All the auxiliary force of the establishment have volunteered to render the performance of the opera thoroughly acceptable.

Lecture on Japan.—To-night, at Cooper Institute, Dr. Macgowan, the celebrated writer and speaker upon Chinese and Japanese affairs, will deliver a lecture on Japan.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
For Coughs, Colds and Irritated Throats, are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Surpasses all other remedies in the
RAPID AND RADICAL
Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

The
SKATING COAT,
A
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GARMENT, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st

Climatic Adjuvant.
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Anklets.—Every lady to be in full dress for skating, should have a pair. For sale at MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Anklets and Balmoral Boots—For ladies, misses and children, at W. H. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

Colson—Leavitt.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, A. Ellicott Colson to Miss Annie E., daughter of Charles F. Leavitt, Esq. No cards.

Morse—Cummings.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, Lemuel W. Morse and Cora S., daughter of Thomas S. Cummings, all of this City.

Maltbie—Maltbie.—At Syracuse, on Thursday, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, Armstrong Maltbie, of this City, to Annie C., daughter of the late Rev. E. D. Maltbie.

Manson—Cutler.—On Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. Budington, Charles F. Manson, of Boston, to Lizzie T., daughter of Wm. T. and F. M. Cutler, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

Avery.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. Amelia Avery, widow of the late John S. Avery, formerly of this City.

A funeral service will be held at Bridgeport, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph N. Ireland, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, which the friends of her son, Walter T. Avery, and of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Haven Dépôt, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., on the arrival of the train at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, to convey those who prefer to assemble there, to Green wood, where her remains will be interred.

Campbell.—In Washington City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, after a short illness, Frances H. Campbell, daughter of Archibald and Mary H. Campbell, in the 19th year of her age.

Chapman.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, Eliza Titus, daughter of Robert W. and Christiana E. Chapman, aged 1 year, 9 months and 27 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Emmet.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Julia C., daughter of William J. and Julia C. Emmet, in the 7th year of her age.

Hoyt.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, after a lingering illness, Mary, wife of Enos Hoyt, deceased.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 47 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 8th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

Newell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, Francis Irving, infant son of Edward and Mary E. Newell, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 231 Bergen-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Spring.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, 1863, Gardiner, the only child of Mary H. and Gardiner Spring, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West 21st-st., this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Tallmadge.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, Benjamin H. Tallmadge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew G. Norwood, No. 166 West 14th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Webster.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 28, Rev. Charles Webster, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place, in the 70th year of his age.

Waterhouse.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, Frank Trask Waterhouse, only child of the late John M. Waterhouse, and stepson of Rev. W. S. Balch, in the 13th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Young.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, Charlie Place, second son of John L. and Mary B. Young, aged 2 years and 11½ months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.
A great variety of sizes, styles and prices, at reduced prices. Wholesale buyers invited to call and examine.
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE A wife is worth three cows and a goat, read "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper dépôts, at E. Warner's No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the publisher,
C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 11.—Jan. 7, 1863.
30, 41, 33, 7, 21, 71, 14, 70, 54, 53, 3, 17.
Kentucky, Class 12.—Jan. 7, 1863.
58, 46, 42, 36, 66, 72, 70, 47, 62, 23, 11, 50, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

MR. MASON JONES
Will deliver his Oration on
"GARIBALDI,"
AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

PHYSIOGNOMY, ORSIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions; PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now ready. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ELECTRICAL.
DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.
Dr. Chamberlin is now introducing his important discovery in the application of the various modifications of Electricity for the removal of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases.
He would here state that he is not experimenting with the lives and health of the afflicted, but has long since reduced his researches and experiments to a reliable system.
Dr. Chamberlin is now prepared to show, from the most incontrovertible testimony, that he has cured, is daily curing, and he further pledges himself to cure, a catalogue of diseases that have in all past ages, as well as at the present time, resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies.
An interesting pamphlet forwarded to order by addressing
DR. O. K. CHAMBERLIN,
No. 50 Bond-st., New-York.
Consultation free.

BALLOU BROTHERS',
Depot of the
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Removed to
403 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
have on hand
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Made of
MERINO, LAMBS WOOL,
SILK, SHAKER FLANNEL,
WHITE AND SCARLET FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNEL AND BUCKSKIN.
Also Just Received from Manufactory
A New Lot of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
At Wholesale and Retail, for Cash,
at less than the usual prices.

PILES.
Itching Piles positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSSMAN'S CURE.
Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing ITCHING, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N.Y., Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,
Cures Chapped Hands and Lips in a few hours,
Keeps the Skin Soft.
Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation.
Price 15 or 25 cents.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, New-York.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

SKATERS, SKATERS.
Chilblains, frost-bitten and cold feet, for the cure of which use the GALVANIC ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES. They keep the feet warm and dry in the coldest weather. Price $1; per mail $1 25. Office No. 429 Broadway. Send for a circular.

SCROFULA IN HEAD AND NOSE.
A desperate case, with loss of part of skull and nose bone, cured by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve. ELLEN J. NELSON, No. 37 Rutgers-st. For sale at No. 394 Canal-st., and everywhere.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In the "medical gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree, with other ingredients combined by a scientific and peculiar process, is produced the above remarkable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore-Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and Incipient Consumption. With such a remedy at hand none need suffer. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable, steady girls, one as good cook—will assist in the washing—in a first-class private family; understands her business perfectly—baking, &c. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of City reference from their last places; will go together or separate. Country preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., 1st floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trustworthy girl as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a thorough cook; refers to her last place, where she lived two years, and will be found in neatness, character and competency, a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as first class cook; can cook all kinds of fowl and pastry; has good City reference from her last place; also a girl as laundress; can wash and iron, and is a good hand to do up ladies' finery; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; would prefer a situation together. Call at No. 146 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a steady, reliable and competent servant, who has served for seven years in her last situation in a gentleman's family in Brooklyn, to whom she refers, and will be found in every respect a most desirable and trustworthy servant. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 21st-st., near 7th-avenue.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking, and all kinds of game and fancy dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook, is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 466 2d-av., 2d floor, front room, near 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable women, one as first class cook, understands meats, soups and poultry; also is a good bread and biscuit maker; the other as chambermaid and plain sewing or nurse. Call for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMISING WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the washing, if required; has excellent City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, understands her business perfectly; is a good baker; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is sober and honest; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; also, a good baker of bread and breakfast biscuit; understands all kinds of made dishes; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is fully competent; understands all kinds of genteel family cooking; is willing to assist in the washing if required; City reference; left her last place on account of the family giving up housekeeping. Call at No. 181 West 31st-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; good City reference given. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a first-class cook and waitress, who have four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen until suited at their present situations, No. 30 West 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 79 10th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker, and has good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., corner of 28th-st., over the bakery.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as cook; has good experience for the last four years in a first-class family in this City; would like the above in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objection to do the plain washing; has lived three years and six months in her last place; she is an excellent cook. Call at 550 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a neat and very efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; will be found very fond of children, capable and obliging disposition, and a good waitress; wages about $5 per month; has excellent references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress (will assist with the washing and ironing) in a private family; eight years City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 34 6th-av., one door from 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; or to do chamberwork and waiting; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 East 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 4th-av., near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A thoroughly competent young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, in a respectable family; will be found quiet and obliging. Call for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as child's nurse; can take charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself useful, if required; first-class City reference can be given; lived three years and six months in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232, corner of 15th-st. and 6th-av. Ring the private door bell.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the charge of young children for many years; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 264 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG woman wants a place as nurse and lady's maid; understands hair dressing perfectly, and can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant wishes a situation as nurse; is fully experienced, and competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; best of City references as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to children; is willing and obliging; wages no object; reference given. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 470 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a mulatto woman as nurse and plain sewer. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, at 45 East 37th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A MOST COMPETENT person wishes a situation as child's nurse; is a fine sewer; has had charge of infants from one month to four years old; has lived in the first families in the City; would go a short distance in the country with a first-class family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a person who can cut and make shirts and ladies' under-clothes; can work on ladies' dresses; is a good family sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish one, if required. Can be seen, until suited, at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Satisfactory City reference can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable young woman as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children, or in chamberwork, if required; the very best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 175 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or thorough seamstress; makes children's clothes, shirts, and all styles of family sewing; wages $8 per month; $3 per week. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to go out in families by the day, or week or month; can cut and fit well and has had long experience. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—AN American lady, without incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman, or assistant in a hotel; would like to go to California; is competent for either situation with best of City references. Apply at No. 219 West 18th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, at No. 496 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young English Protestant girl as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front room, where she can be seen until engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 45 Hester-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress and seamstress; is of a willing and obliging disposition, and can make herself useful in any work, if required; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, a young married man, possessing thorough business qualifications, energetic and competent for any department, desires employment; would like an agency for some established manufacturing concern, or a situation as bookkeeper, or in any other capacity. Best of references given. Address AGENT, Box No. 4,160 New-York Post-office.

AS PENMAN AND ACCOUNTANT.—A young man, 20 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a merchant's office; is a good penman and accountant, and can furnish the best of references. Resides with his parents, and would accept of a small salary. Address YOUTH, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man as above, having over six years' experience in the trade; has good references. Address B. L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, an intelligent, careful and reliable man, as farmer and gardener, on a small country-place of 10 acres, near New York. Must be well acquainted with vegetable raising, management of horse, cow, &c. Address, with particulars, wages expected, &c., A. B., Box No. 1,334, Post-office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, without children; is a first-class grape grower; also the general management of a gentleman's private residence. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COLORED BOY, about 20 years of age, with the best of references, wishes a situation as coachman, or to look after a horse; he writes a good hand and could fill the situation of a porter in a store. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young sober man; six years' reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 13 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of long experience as such; has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of references. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed S. M., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A NEW-ENGland man, a situation as coachman, where he can attend church and Sabbath-school. Has first-class reference. Address GEORGE, No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; understands his business; has a good character. Address J. R., No. 57 West 33d-st., a few doors from Broadway, in the harness maker's establishment.

AS BAR-TENDER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man in the above capacity, who has had long experience in the wholesale and retail liquor business; can give satisfactory reference as to capability and character; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address M. J. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, C. K., No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER, MESSENGER, &c.—WANTed, by a steady, industrious man, a situation as light porter, messenger or collector, or in any similar capacity; a moderate salary; undeniable reference. Address E. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as useful man by a very respectable young man, with two years' references, as ostler and gardener, for City or country; is willing to give his time to the interest of his employer. Call or address W. B., No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a young man, 21 years of age, able and willing to work at anything; is a good penman, and smart at figures; would like a situation in a grocery or grocery and liquor store; no objection to town or country; would work on a farm; is a competent coachman, and can produce references as such; would like employment as porter; is a Protestant Irishman, and only three years in the country. Address for three days, T. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family as laundress, by one who thoroughly understands her business and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting, and can be highly recommended; particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes; family washing accepted. Call at No. 111 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family or gentlemen's washing—done up in the best style. Call or address, for three days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an English, Scotch or Welsh woman as first-class cook and laundress; also, a young English girl as waitress in a small family and modern house, 8 miles from New-York; the best of references required. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,088 General Post-office.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c. — TWO girls wanted, in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and one to do chamberwork, plain sewing and take care of children. Apply at No. 45 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., with refeences.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; one who is active and intelligent, and whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FINISHer. A good workman can have steady employment. Apply at FISCHER'S, No. 245 West 28th st., near 9th-av.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

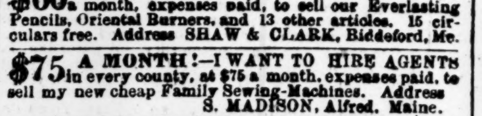
$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A SPEcial meeting of the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. The merchants are also respectfully invited to attend and join the Association. Special Committees are hereby notified to report at said meeting.

Per order. B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

THE VALUABLE STOCK OF PATTERNS and drawings of the Newark Machine Company, comprising an extensive assortment of steam-engine, gear, wheel and iron pulley patterns, and of almost every variety of new and useful machinery, including patterns for gun machinery, will be sold at public auction on the premises corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., on FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1863; also, Howe's patent hanger patterns and drawings, together with the patent right. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready.

T. P. RANNY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr SETH G. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day, and Mr. HENRY ALMY is admitted as a partner.

ALMY, PATTERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, whose names are severally undersigned, intend to form a limited partnership as follows, namely: The name under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES B. BABCOCK. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in Dry Goods. CHARLES B. BABCOCK, residing in the City of Newark, and State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and SETH G. BABCOCK, residing in Bergen, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, is the special partner. The said SETH G. BABCOCK has contributed $20,000 to the common stock of said partnership. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1863, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1864.

CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
SETH G. BABCOCK, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

REMOVAL.

SHAFER & WHITFORD have this day removed from Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway to Nos. 331 and 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

From and after this date, Mr. ALBERT T. HAMILTON has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYERS & CO., and will continue the business of importing, buying and selling Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Silks, Dress Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Yankee Notions, at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, and have received from Mr. James Myers a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for three years, paid in, in cash, this day, by Mr. Myers, and not reclaimable until all the debts contracted by the firm shall have been paid.

F. RAWDON MYERS.
H. B. FAIRMAN.
WILLIAM KNISELY.
JAMES S. MYERS.
DEC. 31, 1862. JOHN K. MYERS, 2d.

THE FIRM OF BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. M. BALDWIN & NATH'L FISHER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

H. M. BALDWIN,
JOSEPH STUDWELL, JR.,
NATH'L FISHER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the stye of BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, at No. 25 Park-row.

H. M. BALDWIN,
NATH'L FISHER,
HENRY DIX.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.

GEORGE F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.

A. J. WOOD,
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.

WOOD & WORTHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, Mr. ORVILLE STRONG retiring therefrom.

GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. ORVILLE STRONG.

The undersigned have associated with them Mr. MANLY B. BOARDMAN, and will continue the Fancy Goods and Yankee Notion business as heretofore, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 38 Cortlandt-st. GURDON BURCHARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. GEORGE WHITNEY.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm this day.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

P. M. MYERS & CO.

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

PETER M. MYERS,
BENJ G. LENNOX,
LAWRENCE MYERS, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract. H. BECKER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 32 South William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODBRIDGE & MORRIS, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Paper, United States Government and other leading securities, and have taken the office, No. 4 Broad-street, formerly occupied by Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers.

A. WOODBRIDGE,
late of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co.,
THOS. F. MORRIS,
late uncurrent Money Teller with Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself Mr. A. SOHER, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of

E. MORRISON & CO.

It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 17 Nassau-st. E. MORRISON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.

GEORGE MANLEY,
WASHINGTON MANLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Analytical and Technical Chemists, desire to make arrangement with a party or parties willing to invest from $25,000 to $50,000 in the manufacture of chemicals now much in demand. Address FLEURY & RUSCHHAUPT, No. 1 1st-st., Troy, N. Y.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of J. H. & J. N. TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES H. TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. JAMES N. TAYLOR.

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.

HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.,
JANUARY 1, 1863. Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., N. Y.

MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, JR., IS admitted as a partner in our business from this date.

LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WM. B. BEND IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway

AT A MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1860 of the NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, held on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed friend and classmate, William Cullen Bryant Gray, First Lieutenant Fourth New-York Artillery, at the Georgetown Seminary Hospital, on the 1st day of January, 1863, while nobly defending his country's life.

Resolved, That, remembering his literary abilities and their promise of growing excellence, his devotion to his country's cause, his many endearments of character, and his Christian charaity, we deeply mourn our classmate's early end, and cherish his memory as a tried and trusting friend;

Resolved, That we offer his family the expression of our tender sympathy, hoping the thought that others mourn may lighten somewhat their crushing sorrow.

THOMAS ALLISON, President.

HENRY LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchase I before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $35,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of twenty BONDS of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and fifty three BONDS of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*. Dealers in those stocks are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same, as payments are stopped at the respective offices.

FISHER HOWE, Treasuer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid—less Government tax of Three Per Cent.—upon presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JAN. 6, 1863. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 8 WALL-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

WANTED—CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN Railroad Stock—By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and of Five per Cent. on larger sums, which have been deposited three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building. A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared; payable on and after 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable at this office on demand. THOMAS GREENLEAF.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of

TEN (10) PER CENT.

out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

DEC 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay the semi-annual *Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent.*, exclusive of Government tax, to their Stockholders, on demand.

F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

21ST DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., No. 470 Broadway
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Money deposited on or before Saturday, the 10th of January, will draw interest from the 1st. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President

JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
MALTBY G. LANE, }

GARDNER S CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.

JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th January, will bear interest from the 1st January. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The 3d and 4th sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 22d, 1862, read as follows: § 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep, and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to tide water from the canals of the State, or arriving in said port from Albany or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.

§ 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats, barges, or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in each year, and when not occupied by canal-boats, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels. ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

No. 40 Burling Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 3, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hal

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 334 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. This is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 220 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee.—In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

jy24-law6mTh JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVerpool, shippers of the best varieties of GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS, would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 1 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.
H. L. PARMELE.
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 15 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 18 feet, 30 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN.
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S
PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.
For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, landing passengers and freight destined for Newbern, at Beaufort, N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sworn to at the Custom house, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading may be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. None others will be signed. For freight or passage, apply as above, to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th inst.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL Road.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT — DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M.; or remain on board over night without charge.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IL TROVATORE.
Director J. GRAU
ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND SEASON.
Box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It is with extreme regret that Mr. GRAU is compelled to announce a
TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SEASON,
owing to the continued and severe indisposition of Signor BRIGNOLI. The throat disease under which this gentleman is laboring renders it absolutely necessary that he should abstain from singing for several days; and as the interval will have to be employed in repeating old operas without sufficient rehearsal, Mr. GRAU believes that it will be preferable to suspend operations until Signor BRIGNOLI is restored to health. When the season was undertaken it was with the distinct intention of producing certain works, and of depending as little as possible upon the old repertoire of the Academy. To alter this plan now would be to deceive the public and to thrust upon the manager an experiement which he never had the idea of making. Compelled from the opening night to make a change in his programme, and foreseeing that so long as Signor Brignoli's health was in uncertainty, other changes would constantly have to be made, and that in this way he would lose the credit of keeping his word with the public, and the merit of bringing out his operas with all the care that could be bestowed on them, Mr. Grau has determined, at great pecuniary sacrifice, to announce the
CLOSE OF THE SEASON ON FRIDAY NEXT, AND SATURDAY A MATINEE.
The interruption, however, being of a peculiarly temporary character, he will, at the earliest possible moment, resume the enterprise. A week or ten days of absolute repose will, it is believed, restore Signor Brignoli to his usual reliable condition, and the manager will then recommence his disjointed season by playing such operas as the "Sicilian Vespers," "Martha," "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Roberto il Diavolo."
FRIDAY, JAN. 9—LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT,
When will be presented Verdi's favorite opera of
IL TROVATORE.
SIGNORA LORINI
will appear for the first time as Leonora.
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI, whose success last season in the rôle of Manrico was of so enthusiastic a character, and whose extraordinary ut de poitrine in the grand aria, "Di quella Pira," fairly electrified the audience, will resume that part on this occasion.
Signorina MORENSI as Azucena
AMODIO Count di Luna | BARILI Ferrando
Conductor and Musical Director SIGNOR MUZIO
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.
The entire Opera of POLIUTO with KELLOGG, and first act of TRAVIATA, with CORDIER.
Extensive preparations are being made for the production of
GIOVANNA D'ARCO.
This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.
Mr. Grau, having determined to make the Matinées more attractive than usual, announces the following extraordinary performance:—The entire Opera of
IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYR,) with
KELLOGG, MACCAFERRI,
AMODIO, BARILI,
and the first act of
LA TRAVIATA,
MLLE. CORDIER as VIOLETTA,
a rôle in which she has achieved great success in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI as ALFREDO.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS, ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can now be obtained at the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FERRERO'S
FOURTH ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director J. GRAU.
THIS THURSDAY, JAN. 8, OPENING NIGHT,
When will be produced, for the first time in Brooklyn,
IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYRS.)
The Opera selected for the opening night and rentrée of
MISS KELLOGG,
At the New York Academy of Music, together with
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.
The Opera will be produced with the same superb *mise en scène* as at the New York Academy.
Ticket offices will be open this morning at the Academy, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.
Grand complimentary
BENEFIT
TO
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863,
Beethoven's grand and unique Opera,
FIDELIO.
With the kind assistance of the Arion Society.
Admission, parquette and first tier, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; second tier, 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863.
First repetition of
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (Camille.)
Mlle. De Bouhelier, as Camille; M. Ernest Gravier, as Armand.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Prof. HURLBERT has the honor to announce that he has opened an institution designed for the promotion of health, the cure of stammering and defective articulation, for instruction in vocal culture, elocution and the Parlor Gymnastics for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at No. 25 East 21th-st. The Vocal Gymnasium has been in successful operation during the past year, with the most gratifying results. No system of physical training is complete without the gymnastics of the pulmonary organs. Persons in delicate health, with weak vocal and respiratory organs, rapidly restored. The system highly approved by the first masters in Europe.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The grand Panoramas of THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI, every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENTed entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil barrels, and many other purposes, which rapidly and effectually season it, fireproof it, preserve it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of iron, render it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by projectiles and impenetrable by petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but *bona fide* capitalists, desirous to invest when satisfied, need apply. Address B. W., Locked Box No. 36, Washington, D. C.

$6,000 WILL PURCHASE A LARGE and elegant Boarding and Day School property, worth nearly double the amount, located in Goshen, N. Y., distant from the City two and a half hours by New-York and Erie Railroad. Three fine pianos and school furniture for a hundred pupils, with household furniture, will be sold if desired. Reliable boarding and day patronage sufficient to fill the school in the immediate vicinity. For full particulars address, for two weeks, D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A GENTLEMAN, FAMILIAR WITH COTTON-planting at the South, desires to communicate with capitalists in regard to growing cotton in Central and South America, and, if desired, will personally conduct an enterprise of that kind. Address PLANTER, care of Herrick & Willet, No. 313 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE—A building lot, with steam engine and boiler attached, now ready for use. Written communications addressed to A. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

TO AMBROTYPISTS.—A HANDSOME ROOM where the business has been carried on for several years, in a large town near New-York, to rent low; custom first class. A fine opening for a skillful workman. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY wish to receive three or four young gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. The house is pleasantly situated and convenient to cars and stages. The best references given and required. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 354 West 15th-st., near 8th-av., or to WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 31 Wall-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE AND RETAIL DEPARTment of Wilson's Ship, Bread and Cracker Bakery, is removed to the new buildings, Nos. 37 and 39 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl, opposite to the Fulton Bank. The wholesale department will not be interrupted by the burning of the Fulton-st. bakery on Jan. 1. Orders for ship bread and crackers will now be received at the corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., and executed with my usual promptness and dispatch. JOHN T. WILSON.
JAN. 3, 1863.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 6, IN GOing from 18th-st. and 8th-av. to 21st-st. and 9th-av., a POCKET BOOK containing some money and a diamond ring. Whoever will return the same to MRS. KEYSER, No. 238 West-21st-st., will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE LAST NIGHTS
Of those charming New-York favorites
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
On THURSDAY, the 8th of January, being the
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the most brilliant theatrical engagement ever performed in New-York.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in consequence of the enthusiasm and delight with which his personation of
SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO
was received, has consented to repeat the performance, and will appear, for positively the last time, this evening in that character in
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as ISABELLA
After which, for the last time, also, Mr. Williams' romantic drama,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
To conclude with
THE MISCHIEVOUS VALET.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 9,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
On MONDAY, the 12th inst., the Management has pleasure in announcing an engagement with the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who will appear in the celebrated spectacular play,
THE FRENCH SPY,
and also with the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
who will appear on the same evening in his successful domestic play of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

WINTER GARDEN.

JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.
On which occasion a bill of unprecedented attraction will be presented, viz.:
FOUR EXCELLENT PIECES,
PHELIM O'DONNELL,
BASHFUL IRISHMAN,
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP,
and the
IRISH LION.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in all the pieces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager WM. WHEATLEY
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
of the
SUPERBLY SCENIC
and Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES
Faust Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite Miss Emily Thorne
Martha Miss Mary Wells | Helene Mrs. Mark Smith
THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,
Remove to
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-street,
MONDAY, Jan. 5,
And every evening until further notice.
Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE property known as the "Keyport Pavilion," at Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J. It is one of the best hotels in the State for doing a regular yearly business in addition to the Summer boarding. It is beautifully located on elevated ground at the steamboat landing, and commands a view of the entire lower bay, Staten Island, &c. A lawn fronts the bay, with sea beach for bathing. The house contains — rooms, including parlor, dining-rooms, ball-room, bar-room and billiard-room. There are on the premises ten-pin alleys, with servants' rooms above, large stables and stable yards, and every convenience for a first class hotel. Terms of payment will be easy, it being sold to close an estate. D. WARNER,
No. 31½ Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL.—A NEW FIRST class four-story brown stone front house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs; house 25x65, in replete order. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 East 37th-st., of D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs, Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. STAFARD, No. 13 Wall-st, New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four story stores Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 50 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

HOMES FOR SALE.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands—1 to 20 acres each; payable, $1 a week. Also village lots, $15. Send stamp for a circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 10 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 139 NINTH-st., second house east of Broadway, and opposite the establishment of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. For particulars, inquire at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO ENTIRE blocks of ground, between 12th and 134th sts., and 8th and 4th avs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat of about 20 acres, near Poughkeepsie, with handsome buildings; grounds well laid out; abundance of choice fruit, &c., &c., would be exchanged for a dwelling in a fashionable location in this City, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, and the difference adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

TO LONG ISLAND FARMERS.

For sale, a valuable farm in Monmouth Co., New-Jersey, at private sale; will be sold whole, or in part, to suit purchasers, containing nearly 190 acres. It is situated within six miles of Middletown Point, and eight of Keyport, being one of the best trucking farms in Monmouth Co. For particulars address or apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE Farm lately owned and occupied by Jacob Frost, deceased, situate on Long Island, about 1½ miles northeast from Mineola Railroad Station, 20 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the main turnpike, containing about two hundred acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and nearly all newly fenced with locust posts. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements—on elevated ground, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The outbuildings consist of four large barns for hay and grain, cow-houses, carriage-houses, tool-house, farm-house, granery, &c. All the buildings on the premises, except a small one, are nearly new, conveniently arranged and built in the most substantial manner. An abundant supply of water for stock within a few rods of the barn. An extensive and valuable variety of young fruit trees, some of which are in full bearing. If desirable, a portion of household furniture and utensils, and also farm stock and implements, will be sold with the farm.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house, in Essex-street, in Jersey City, with or without furniture, and within a few minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply at the office of NATHANIEL B. HOXIE, No. 68 William-st., or to DAVID GOULD, No. 48 Essex-st., Jersey City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff, Maiden Lane; Store No. 78, near Liberty. Staten Island—Forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 236 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

WANTED TO LET BY THE YEAR, OR for the term of six years, a commodious church edifice, in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., No. 42 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open 7¼. Begin uniformly at 8. Over before 11.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,)
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
With New Scenery,
Elegant Stage Furniture,
Splendid Costumes,
And a Very Strong Cast,
Mr. Cowley's Standard Comedy,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

Don Julio	Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Carlos	Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Caesar	Mr. John Gilbert
Don Vincent	Mr. Floyd
Gaspar	Mr. Young
Don Garcia	Mr. Reynolds
Don Vasquez	Mr. Browne
Pedro	Mr. Parsloe
Diego	Mr. Parkes
Olivia	Mrs. Hoey
Marietta	Miss Mary Gannon
Victoria	Miss Fanny Morant
Marcella	Miss Mary Barrett
Laura	Mrs. Reeves
Sancha	Miss Carman

FRIDAY—(second time,) THE IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY—(third time,) PAULINE.
MONDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
Box book now open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, and the PROVOKED HUSBAND.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," and "A Bachelor of Arts."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock, over at 10 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
Whose unique performances are nightly witnessed by
CROWDS OF HER ADMIRERS,
Comprising the
BEAUTY AND FASHION OF NEW-YORK.
In consequence of the great success attending the representation of
JENNY LIND
And THE INVINCIBLES,
the management is induced to repeat them every night this week.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1863,
The Operatic Bagatelle,
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs, (alias Jenny Lind,) Mrs. JOHN WOOD
with her celebrated imitations of Brignoli, Amodio, Grisi, and Patti.
And the comic musical burletta of the
INVINCIBLES.
Victoire Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs, "Fall Not in Love," "I'll Speak My Mind," and "When First I Heard the Tambour Rattle."
THE INVINCIBLES, by the ladies of the Company, will execute
MILITARY MARCHES and MANUAL EXERCISES,
After the most approved tactics.
NOTICE.
The Comic Drama, in three acts, by Planche,
Entitled the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
Is in preparation, and will shortly be produced.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear in her great character of MARTON.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Jan. 8,
A magnificent display of HORSEMANSHIP,
By KINGSLEY, CARROL, BERRIE, Miss CARROLL.
The stupendous Athletics, by H. PENNY, the Brothers DELAVANTA and others.
Clowns LATHAM and STICKNEY
The superb WAR HORSE GEN. SCOTT, &c., &c.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE

AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT Manager
This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.—A select class for ladies and gentlemen in concert, with music and new apparatus, will commence at BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1863, under the direction of a Professor for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston. ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES
ON
JAPAN
Will be delivered on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock, by
DR. D. J. MACGOWAN.

This highly interesting and instructive course has received the highest encomiums of the British Press and of the *literati* of this City.

The lecture will be illustrated by works of art and a cabinet of curiosities, and will embrace every topic relating to this interesting country, which have been carefully noted by Dr. Macgowan during his residence of twenty-one years in the East, chiefly in China and Japan.

The course will be continued on Mondays, Jan. 12 and 19, 1863.

Tickets for the course, $1; single lectures, 50 cents; for sale by nearly all the book and music stores, and at the door.

P. S.—Reserved seats till 7¾ o'clock for those holding tickets for the course.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

REV. HENRY C. KINNEY, HAVING BEEN interrupted in the delivery of his lecture upon the *Life, Times and Philosophy of Lord Bacon*, would announce to his friends and the public that he will deliver his lecture upon this subject at the Historical Society, at 8 P. M. of WEDNESDAY next, Jan. 14. Tickets, 25 cents each, are for sale at Randolph's, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway. Those tickets which were disposed of for the evening of the 6th, will be good for the 14th.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.
Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
G. Heincken, Esq., New-York.
E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department, and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY QUALIFIED, wishes to obtain a few scholars to instruct on the piano. Address L. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had experience in teaching classics, French and mathematics, desires a situation as private tutor, or to prepare a young man for college. The most satisfactory testimonials given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF CAPABILITY and experienced in teaching the English branches, French and music, desires to find a situation as governess. The highest reference given. Address F. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER DESIRES A SITUATION IN a school or family; is competent to teach the higher English branches, French and music. Address, for three days, Mrs. A. G. VINTON, Madison-square Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER FOR A District School. Inquire of JAMES EDDY, near the Huguenot Station, Staten Island Railroad.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

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TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
GREAT INCREASE IN NUMBERS AND ENTHUSIASM.
EVERYBODY IN LOVE WITH
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
who is universally pronounced not only
THE SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
BUT ALSO
THE MOST INTERESTING AND FASCINATING.
HER FORM IS EXQUISITE;
A perfect model of a woman, with as
SWEET A FACE AS EVER SMILED
Upon a sighing swain.
She is 21 years old, yet
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.
She is still intent on
VISITING THE COURTS OF EUROPE
and will remain here but a short time. She will be
ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. She will be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
the smallest man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe—in fact, realizing in living subjects the wildest visions of
DEAN SWIFT'S LILLIPUTIANS.
Also, to be seen, at all hours, every day and evening,
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
Exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion Tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? MONSTER SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING at half past 7.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,

UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter, for Ladies and Misses, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock; for Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Private instructions at times not occupied. For full particulars apply as above.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 140 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

BRISTOW & GARDENBROOK.

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & G. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $250. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $60 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND ORGAN built by the celebrated firm of Jardine & Son in Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, will be performed on by G. W. MORGAN, Esq., assisted by E. G. JARDINE, Esq., THIS EVENING. This Organ is the largest in Brooklyn, and possesses some new and beautiful effects.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 yards MEDIUM and LIGHT-COLORED SILKS, suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75c. per yard.
8,000 yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.
4,000 yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
ALSO,
10 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases plaid Alpacas, pretty styles, only 20c. per yard, worth 37½c.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicoes at less than wholesale prices.
ALSO,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramattas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
J. HOMES,
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

GEN. ROSECRAN'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

cries of the terrified teamsters, urging their teams to the top of their speed, were now mingled with the billows of sound which swayed and surged over the field.

Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell among them, and scores were shot down; but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowd which burst every moment from the thickets. It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together, as a sort of forlorn hope to withstand and, if possible, drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated ground between the railroad and turnpike, I could view the whole scene, and with an itensity of interest and tumultuous emotion, which I can find no language to express. I watched the result when the desperate soldiers of the rebellion should enter the open space, a tempest of iron was whistling all around my head, but for the first time since I began to participate in the transactions of this fearful war, they whistled and burst unheeded.

I make no pretensions to extraordinary physical courage. He who says that amid the horrors of a battle he experiences no feeling of awe, and sometimes a shrinking awe, is a falsifier, an idiot, or a madman. But at this time I could not have retired, even if I had been inclined; my feet were rooted to the spot; my gaze was fascinated and fixed in the quarter where I expected the enemy to appear, and had an earthquake rent the earth before me, I could not have moved from the spot until I knew from the testimony of my own eyesight whether or no the troops upon which rested the last hope of the Union army were like the rest to be beaten and overthrown. It was not in consequence of superior physical courage that I remained there, but from the mental impossibility of doing otherwise.

The flower of our troops were ranged in order here, and I had no fears for the result unless one of those unaccountable panics, which sometimes reign, even in an army of veterans, should seize upon our yet unbroken battalions. Yet there were men not liable to panic, men whose lofty courage and devotion to their country's cause, overcame and extinguished fear.

Col. Loomis was there with his immortal First Michigan Battery, and there was Stokes with the guns and equipments furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mendenhall and Gunther with their regular artillery, and the troops led by Gen. Wood, comprising some of the finest in the service, and the three famous brigades belonging to the old Third Division.

The 9th, the 17th, and the Regulars, which the daring valor of Rosecrans, assisted by the unflinching courage of Col. Scribner of the 38th Indiana, commanding the Ninth Brigade, and by the splendid abilities of Col. John Beatty of the 3d Ohio, commanding the 17th, had extricated from the woods, into which they had been sent to check the progress of the enemy, in a comparatively unbroken and undemoralized condition, a result which to one who knows something of the nature of that fearful combat in the woods, seems little short of miraculous.

Other illustrious corps were there also, whose patriotism and courage I should be glad, even at this early day, to celebrate, if one individual could have known and observed them all. Their zeal and sacrifices will yet be known and appreciated by a grateful nation.

With cool, calm courage Gen. Crittenden awaited the coming storm, and conspicuous among all the rest was the well-built form of the Commanding General, his countenance unmoved by the tumult around him, and his thoughtful and animated features expressing a high and patriotic hope, which acted like an inspiration upon every one that beheld him as he cast his eye over the grand array which he had mustered to repel the foe. He already felt himself master of the situation.

At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, and, with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the "Yankees," who stood before them, charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzles of the cannon, whose dark mouths yawned upon them. A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces, an awful roar shook the earth, a crash rent the air, the foremost lines of the rebel host were literally swept from the field, and seemed to melt away like snow-flakes before the flame; and then both armies were enveloped in a cloud of smoke which hid everything from the eye.

In the still visible ground between the pike and the railroad the tumult redoubled. Not knowing what would be the result of the strife which was raging under the great canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of wagons and ambulances became still more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the right wing mingled with the teams, and frequently a mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed and ground together. Every conceivable form of deadly missile whizzed and whirled and burst amid the crowd, and terror and dismay ruled uncontrollably.

The whole disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible toward the river, into which it plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side. The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knew exactly what command there was. A shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil, and then all for a time disappeared.

For ten minutes the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced they found no rebels between the woods and turnpike except the dead, the dying and the disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the ground.

Since the annihilation of the Old Guard in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great a slaughter in so short a time as during the repulse of the rebel left at Murfreesboro, and it will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fierce combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of Napoleon.

The rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed, and our troops, emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, driving them back in turn over a considerable portion of the ground which we at first occupied. The roar of our artillery sounded further and further off, as the different batteries moved on slowly after the retreating foe, and hostile cannon-balls no longer plowed up the earth around me.

[At this point, the telegraph ceased working.]

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

Destruction of the East Tennessee Railroad with Two Important Bridges.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. Carter's expedition reached Manchester, Ky., yesterday, on its return from East Tennessee. It left Landon, Ky., on the 21st ult. It comprised 1,000 cavalry. The results of the expedition are the destruction of two important bridges; the killing, wounding and capturing of 550 rebels; the taking of 700 stand of arms, and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores. A locomotive and two cars, were also destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at the Watauga Bridge, and another at Janesville. This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war, and attended with great hardships and privations. We lost but ten men.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF IT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.

DESTRUCTION OF IMPORTANT BRIDGES ON THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD BY UNION CAVALRY—A DARING RAID.

A body of Yankee cavalry, numbering, it is reported, some 4,000 men, made a raid on Monday upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and destroyed two important bridges—one across the Holston and the other across the Watauga River. The bridge across the Holston, at Blountsville, was guarded by 200 of our cavalry, who were completely surprised and made prisoners without any resistance. An account of the raid, which we find in yesterday's Lynchburgh *Republican*, says:

The enemy advanced within six miles of Bristol, the terminus of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but retired without coming to the place. They afterward advanced toward Jonesboro' and burned the bridge across the Watauga. At this place a small scouting party of citizens, hastily gotten together, came up with them, and a brisk skirmish occurred, in which one of the enemy was killed and two captured, who were brought into Bristol on Tuesday. They belong to a Pennsylvania regiment, and, we learn, reported their forces at 5,000.

The enemy first entered Virginia between Cumberland Gap and Pound Gap, and passing through Estillville, in Scott County, to Blountville, fulfilled their mission of bridge-burning, and made a demonstration as if it was their intention to visit Bristol. This, as before stated, they failed to do, fearing, doubtless, to venture so far. They continued in the direction of Jonesboro, but it is stated by our scouts, who came into Bristol on Tuesday night, that they were retreating over nearly the same route they had advanced.

The distance from the point at which they entered the State line to Jonesboro' is *between ninety and one hundred miles*, and the raid is certainly a most daring one, and argues an audacity in the enemy which they were not supposed to possess. They are reported to have been piloted by a militia Colonel of Washington County, Tennessee, by the name of Ward, who left his home on Friday, and met them in the mountains.

The damage to the railroad is serious, as, beside burning the bridges named, the track is torn up in many places, and the sills and iron burned. The distance between the Watauga and Holston Rivers is nine miles, and the burning of the bridges across these streams involves a loss of that distance in our railroad communications. *It will take several weeks to repair the damages, and they come at a time when the road is taxed to its utmost capacity.*

But few of the citizens along their march were molested by the Yankees, nor have we heard of that destruction of private property usual in their raids.

The citizens of Bristol, we learn, behaved nobly on this trying occasion. Old and young prepared with alacrity to meet the invaders of their homes, and to protect their firesides from pollution by their hireling foe.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

MAURY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 24th December, reached here yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipated in its leading points.

The question of mediation still attracts the attention of the Continental Press. The *Moniteur* says in its bulletin:

"Some journals exaggerate the tendency of the course taken by France at the time when she offered to mediate between the North and the South, and certainly misunderstand its character. The article published by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of the 29th of November, reëstablishes the truth of the facts, and peremptorily demonstrates that the overtures of France are disinterested, opportune, and careful of the rights and susceptibilities of the belligerents."

A new volume of the Correspondence of Napoleon I. has just appeared. The following to M. Talleyrand, dated "Camp of Boulogne, Aug. 10, 1805," is not out of place at the present moment:

"The dispatch from Washington has fixed my attention. I desire you will send a note to the American Minister accredited to me, with a copy of the judgment appended. You will tell him that it is time all this should end; that it is scandalous that the Americans should be supplying provisions to the brigands, and following a trade so disgraceful that I shall declare good prize all that enters or leaves the port of St. Domingo; and that *I can no longer see with indifference the armaments, evidently directed against France, which the American Government allow to be prepared in their ports.*"

Maury, the Meteorological, on the Issues of War and Peace.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: We read of people in the olden time whose judgment God had taken away, but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be searched in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been laboring. Upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln Government, in the rupture between the Northern and Southern States of America, be accounted for.

From the very beginning of these troubles, Mr. Lincoln and his counselors have been floundering in their own devices, stultifying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct of yesterday. Not longer ago than the last month, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State wrote to his Minister in London that "intervention would only afford an additional motive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united."

To reunite her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. Lincoln's heart, and his friends have intimated, time and again, with a peculiar significance, that in a war with England the South would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? If such are to be its effects it should be courted by Mr. Lincoln, one would suppose.

Evidently this threat through his Minister—for it bears a menacing air—was intended to intimidate the British people, to suppress their avowal of sympathy with the South, and to influence Her Majesty's Government; for a few days after this menace was received in London, he practically revokes his Emancipation Proclamation, which had been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before, and instead of abolishing Slavery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the century to do it in, and to pay us for it, too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him.

This is certainly a bid for the South to come back, and it looks very like a practical admission on his part that the cause of subjugation and reunion is becoming desperate. He can't lay his taxes to support the war.

To one whose case becomes desperate, delay is always of moment. Everything must be done to gain time. The idea of foreign intervention must be staved off, and a new plea put in for another respite of "60" or "90" days. This plea is sought to be enforced on a rumor which I am informed is now current in Yankee circles, to the effect that Southern traders are making overtures for a return to political union with the Yankees. This rumor is, it is said, derived from private letters received in this city from the North. It is only a "Yankee trick." If it could but gain credence here, even for a while, it would relieve for a time the Federal Administration from the fear of its great bugbear—foreign intervention—and might do the Republican Party "a heap of good."

Not only has no such overture been made, but there is no probability that such a one will ever come. Our cause has been consecrated by the best blood in the land, for it great sacrifices have been made, its champions feel that they are clad in the triple armor of right. For these reasons it has become dear to the hearts of a whole people. Our men, women and children glory in it; and, after the proofs that the world has had of Southern manhood, is it likely that such men should be so base as to think of returning to Yankee domination? Simply, *a petition from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible.*

I am fresh from the South, having quite recently run the blockade of Charleston. I know the sentiments and feelings of my fellow-countrymen; and so far from losing faith in our cause, or entertaining any doubts as to success, we were never more decided, nor in better heart.

Besides our own self-reliance, the faith we have in our cause and leaders, we derive encouragement from the enemy. He begins to show signs of giving in. Mr. Lincoln, for the first time, recognizes the possibility of permanent disunion, for he can find "no line, straight or crooked," which will suit him for a boundary, as yet, notwithstanding no country so abounds in well-established lines of this sort, for each State has its own. Moreover, financial ruin is staring his people in the face. The signs of its speedy coming among them is unmistakable. He dares not enforce a draft upon his militia, nor the Tax bill upon his people. They will neither give him his full contingent in men or in money. The dawn of returning reason is visible in his recent elections; his Administration is vacillating; it is trying so to shape a new policy as to satisfy each of two opposing factions. His people are beginning to tire of him and his war, and to confess that nothing but grief can come of it to them. On the other hand, we have but to stand firm, think of our dead, and be true to ourselves, and all will be well with us.

As soon as the Northern Press is unmuzzled, and the tongues of the friends of free Government there are loosed, then we shall begin to see the beginning of the end. In the meantime, we are fighting, not against a Constitutional Government, for that has been overturned, but against a mob, with Mr. Lincoln at the head of it.

I have heard since leaving the South a great deal said about our want of arms, about the half-starved and worse clad soldiers of the South. There is no lack of food among us. As for arms, we have taken enough from the enemy to equip all the forces that we require; and then as to clothing, it is enough for me to say that *the Custom-house receipts at Charleston for the month of July, 1862, were greater than they have been for the corresponding month of any year of the last ten*; and this revenue was derived chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of war, notwithstanding the famous blockade. What the receipts have been for the months of August, September, October and November, I cannot say, for I have not seen the returns.

A considerable amount of importations has also entered Wilmington, Mobile and the ports of Texas. *Besides this, large quantities of clothing have been brought across the Potomac and the Chesapeake into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virginia, also from Ohio and other producing States of the West.*

Events now transpiring in America show that we are quite as able to keep the field as is the enemy, and far more united.

Respectfully, &c.,
M. F. MAURY.

No. 1 Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Dec. 22.

Burton Dramatic Association.—The Thirteenth Annual Ball of this favorite Association will take place on Monday evening, Jan. 12, at Irving Hall. Fancy, civic or military costumes will be in order.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Four More Ballots for Speaker, and No Result.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

It was curious to note this morning how sanguine certain parties who, since the adjournment yesterday, had been hard at work in "fixing things" were that it has now "all right." Some were entirely confident that Mr. Dean would be chosen Speaker before the voting had proceeded much further, while others were equally confident that Mr. Sherwood would be the lucky man. Others still rejected the pretentions of these gentlemen, and mysteriously asserted that everybody's nose would soon be out of joint, while in a manner charmingly confidential they confided to you the fact that there was going to be a new deal, which would produce a winning card, to the astonishment of all parties. But by far the largest number declared that they "could not see it," or anything else that looked like a solution of the question on which the Assembly is tied, and were content to float along with the current in the state of bliss incident to their confessed ignorance concerning the future.

And so it turned out. The House, after voting four times, with the same result as yesterday—63 for Sherwood and 63 for Dean—adjourned till to-morrow, on motion of Mr. Davis, (Republican,) of Tioga. Of course, the wise ones are now wiser than ever, and claim to see great significance in the result of the day, though no two agree.

Whether party usage has come to be less respected than formerly, and men are more disposed to independent action, or whether they are inclined to allow full force to the demonstrated fact that if the Assembly is organized at all, it must be in some other way than by voting day after day 63 to 63, there certainly is ground for the belief that this style of contest will not be long continued. It may be, consequently, that favorite plans will be frustrated, and expectations disappointed, by action prompted by considerations purely of a public nature, and in defiance of usage which, on account of its ancient character, has come to be regarded as nearly related to sacred right. Indeed, there is nothing more probable.

Every member, every outsider, not only perceives from the situation of things, but he knows from experience, that a contest such as has been commenced is not only futile, but in its tendency is demoralizing, inasmuch as it invokes the spirit of bargain and sale, and must be ended sooner or later. How it shall be ended should be a question for the members themselves to answer—not the lobby, or any "third house," however constituted. If men are to be deflected by good sense, and a patriotic desire to serve the public, from the straight line designated by caucus, it were better it should be at the earliest moment, after it has been demonstrated that the pursuit of that line will lead only to naught.

In former years, at the end of similar contests, we have heard charges of buying and selling, and other imputations, as little creditable to legislators as would be open trafficking in votes. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this contest, neither in its progress nor conclusion, will be marked by anything of the sort, or give rise to the slightest suspicion that all the members were not actuated by a pure desire to serve not only their party, but the State, which claims their services, and demands, consequently, an early organization.

Whether the voting goes on for a day, a week or a month longer, it is clear that in the end somebody must give way; and I am prepared to believe that the inevitable contingency will not be postponed to this extreme period, but that members, realizing the impossibilities of the contest, and their own responsibilities, will put an end to it by action as independent as honorable.

Among the visitors at the Capital at the present time is George Law, Fernando Wood, Horace Greeley, and a large number of prominent lawyers from different quarters of the State. The members of the Bar are generally in attendance on the Court of Appeals. The other gentlemen are understood to have been attracted hither by an interest felt in the organization. Mr. Wood holds frequent interviews with the New-York delegation, and is understood to regard the organization as particularly worthy of his attention, on account of the bearing it is conceived to have on the Senatorial question, and his own immediate prospects as the successor of Senator King. Mr. Wood makes no disguise of his purpose, and, it is said, does not hesitate to make free mention of the alliances he has formed, and on which he predicates his hopes of success. In so doing it is not doubted that he has a motive in exceeding the possible truth, for if credence were to be given to all that he is understood as claiming, that extremely unambitious and patriotic gentleman is fortunate in already having the active support of the most prominent men of all parties.

Whatever may be the support Mr. Wood is authorized to expect outside of his party, it is entirely certain that he is by no means sure of receiving the support of all inside of it. The fact is, the claims and virtues of Fernando Wood have not yet penetrated to the distant and unsophisticated rural districts, where live several gentlemen whose friends have conceived that they have at least equal claim to a seat in the United States Senate, whenever the Democratic party has it at its disposal. It is something that Mr. Wood will have to hear some time yet, that in many parts of the State he is not appreciated, but is distrusted, as many good men before him have been; while in other parts the idea positively prevails that he has not the proper allowance of the qualities generally looked for in a man of high-toned principle and virtue. Moreover, he is suspected of entertaining a feeling for Mr. Jefferson Davis of more regard than, under the circumstances, would be either delicate or patriotic.

Therefore, however the Senatorial question may be affected by combinations yet to take place, or by none at all, I do not believe that any state of things is to exist that will elevate Fernando Wood to a Senatorial seat. In fact, I do not think that Democrats generally have very high expectations of securing the successor to Mr. King. The most that they can hope to do is to prevent a choice, and that contingency is confessedly very remote. The temper of neither the Democratic Party nor the people at large is favorable to such revolutionary proceedings, and I do not understand that provided they had the power the idea meets with much favor with Democrats generally.

To the Republican Union Party and its representatives in the Legislature, who will beyond hardly a doubt be called upon to make a choice, the Senatorial question is naturally and properly one of lively interest, for the State of the nation demands that New-York shall have not only her full representation in Congress, but that her voice shall be heard always against the rebellion and in favor of wise and patriotic measures looking to the perpetuity of the Union and the observance of every constitutional obligation. Fortunately it will not be difficult to have New-York thus represented, and the representatives on whom will devolve the selection are abundantly able to discharge the high duty.

The expression of preferences, though in some instances already freely made, as well as the question in its broader aspects, is properly reserved until the session is fairly launched.

It is conceded on all hands that Gov. Seymour has done a sensible thing by sending into the Senate his Message, without waiting for the House to organize. Of the document itself his political friends are loud in its praise, and claim that it is the most statesmanlike document that has appeared within an indefinite number of years. Twenty thousand copies were moved in the Senate.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Hon. Wm. Clark, elected from the Fifteenth District in place of Hon. John Willard, deceased, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. Cornell gave notice of a bill authorizing a railroad in Brooklyn and the Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. Murphy gave notice of a bill to improve Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

Numerous notices of bills were given to reimburse various localities for moneys advanced to volunteers.

Gov. Seymour's Message was presented by Mr. Lockwood L. Doty, private Secretary *pro tem.*, and was read.

A resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the Message was referred under the rule.

Mr. Low moved to refer so much of the Message as relates to National affairs to a Special Committee of Five. He desired to take this out of the regular course because he (Low) thought there were some subjects contained in it that would astonish the country.

Mr. Hutchinson objected to the motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to authorize the New-York Warehouse Company to build piers in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill to provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. Also, relative to forfeited recognizances in New-York.

On motion of Mr. Truman a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the papers in reference to the Susquehannah Railroad were referred a special Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning. Four ballots were taken for Speaker, making seven in all, with exactly the same result. The vote stood as follows:

Gilbert Dean	63
Henry Sherwood	63

Adjourned.

A Letter from George Sanders.

HE SENDS GREETING "TO THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE TRIUMPHANT REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN NEW-YORK."

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes the following curious letter:

On the Wing, Dec. 24, 1862.

Horatio Seymour, Dean Richmond, John Van Buren, Chas. O'Connor, Washington Hunt, Fernando Wood, and James Brooks, Representative Men of the Triumphant Revolutionary Party of New-York:

Gentlemen: I congratulate you upon the glorious success of November, 1862. The world has already accepted it as the evidence that there still exists in the North an appreciation of State and individual rights, and a genuine respect for progressive civilization, so horribly outraged during the conduct of this war by abolition officers, both civil and military. I trust that you will reflect, by resolute and decisive action, the indication signaled by the people at the ballot in this massive and successful effort, this outpouring of righteous scorn, against the mulatto usurpers who have kept you in lash for two years agone; the hucksters of your national reputation; the revelers in your national wealth and reputation—the fruits of long years of Democratic and Southern statesmanship, fidelity and forecast.

Civic law bleeds and humanity stands aghast at the atrocities of your humanitarians. State lines obliterated; rights of every kind—popular, religious and commercial—all swept into one common ruin; homes violated, rifled and burnt; private papers—sacred mementoes, national rewards for honorable conduct—remorselessly destroyed or thievingly appropriated. Even the abodes of dead patriots, whose memory should be as dear to you as to us, desecrated and pillaged. Venerable citizens—matrons, maidens and infants—driven out to seek protection of charity. Mothers and daughters imperiously domineered over and insulted in the absence of their natural protectors. Even the negroes, that children-people who have never reached their majority in any age or country, and who owe whatever they possess of goodness, civilization, modesty and religion to the Southern matron who has been their friend, nurse and guide, in benefits to them which generations of faithful service on their part cannot repay, and whose fidelity under all the cheating temptations and trying delusions to which they have been exposed is truly creditable to them, enticed or dragged away in ropes, the men cruelly worked down, the women, shrieking for help, brutally outraged in the presence of their husbands, children and mistresses—men, women and children left at last to suffer and starve and die on the roadside. This is a slight synopsis of the memories of the abolition armies of your baboon President.

Can you longer stand still while these things are being enacted before you? A programme of peace and settlement is what the people expect of you. All eyes are resting upon you for action.

You should at once proclaim to the world that not a dollar of the bonds—Federal, State or municipal—issued by the Federal usurpers for the prosecution of this unholy war, shall ever be paid. Few strangers have taken shares in the despotic loans, and this just blow will fall almost exclusively upon the usurpers. There is need that history should be marked by the utter annihilation of the debt created by the conspirators against the rights and liberties of American citizens and States. The licentious dollar should now receive such a retributive lesson, that a bar should be raised for all time against its being had on this continent for the usurpation of the rights and liberties of sovereign citizens and States.

Not only do you owe it to yourselves to *repudiate every dollar* of this unconstitutional debt, but you owe it equally to your posterity to *pay the half, if not all, the debt the people of the South have had to incur* to maintain the rights of citizens and of States, in the establishment of free trade.

Do these things generously, heroically, and New-York City, as if by magic, will reassume the enviable position she held before the black 6th of November, 1860. Her magnificent streets will continue their march upon Manhattan Island, and her Central Park will progress in multiplied mazes of beauty, in statuary, and fountains, and foliage. True, your political relations with the South will probably never be restored, and it is now useless to discuss. But you will, nevertheless, gain much by the revolution. You will be rid of infidel Puritan rule, which has been nearly as oppressive and intolerable in New-York as in the South. You will have free navigation and free trade with the South, and (freer trade than ever) with the world.

Let heart and brain into the revolution; accelerate and direct the movement; get rid of the Baboon (or What is It?) Abraham Lincoln, pacifically if you can, but by the blood of his followers if necessary. Withdraw your support, material and moral, from the invading armies, and the South will make quick work with the Abolitionists that remain on her soil. Suffer no degenerate son of the South, upon however plausible pretext, to idly embarrass your action, by throwing into your way *rotten planks of reconstruction. Unity is no longer possible.* The very word Union, once so dear, has been made a cover for so many atrocious acts that the mere mention of it is *odious in the ears of Southern people.* The State Legislatures will be called upon to obliterate the hated name from counties and towns.

Commercial relations are attainable, and every hour of alienation from the South is your loss. The recent elections show that New-York City is the centre of a circle of 100 miles radius, with a compact, active, organized majority of 50,000 against your abolitionized government. It has but to will, to do. Halfway measures, always unsuitable to revolutionary necessities, will not avail you. Immediate, wholesale repudiation is your only safety-valve.

Against the Abolition invasion the whole nation of the Southern Confederacy is now resolved into an army, the most numerous, intelligent and spirited the world ever saw—in good health and high discipline, ready to fall upon the enemy with that momentum which belong only to the patient soldier, fired with indignation against the invader. While Abolition Generals have been successively withdrawn in disgrace from the field, our Generals and subordinate officers, brave and efficient from the first, have steadily increased in character and number. Never has an army been officered by such a body of accomplished, high-toned and gallant men as the Confederate army boasts to-day. And while her Generals give the grandest proof of their skill and science in the management of the war in whole, the country shows itself, through the cheerful sacrifices and noble aid of its women, and the daring strategy of its partisan chiefs and their intrepid followers, alive at every extremity.

On a recent visit to Europe, I found that of all Americans, past or present, none stand so high in public estimation, or exalted patriotism and statesmanship, as the President of the Southern Confederacy. Our Governors, orators and statesmen furnish you with models for emulation. Our women have excelled the virtuous daughters of the Colonial Revolution. Our clergy have nobly endured exile and imprisonment without falter.

Men of the revolution in New-York! a redeeming career lies open to you, in which you can protect yourselves and all that is so dear to you as citizens and Americans. I trust you will walk in it at whatever personal cost. Release your Press from censorship, your citizens from bastiles, your trade from shackles, your name from ignominious reproach.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Markets very dull. Sales 1,600 boxes of Candles, at 18¼c. The stock of Coal Oil approximates to 300,000 gallons.

The Washington Territorial Legislature has memorialized Congress in relation to fortifying the Columbia River and Puget Sound; asking for the establishment of a branch Mail route from Salt Lake to Walla Walla; urging an ocean Mail from San Francisco to China; and asking a change of the port of entry from Port Angels to Port Townsend.

Launch.—A small propeller, the second of three being built for Fancher & Co., of this City, will be launched by E. S. Whitlock, Greenpoint, on Friday, at noon. Mr. Whitlock is also building a three-hundred feet steamer for Maj. T. Cornell, of Rondout. She will be ready for service in the Spring.

Grand Organ Exhibition.—To-night, at Christ Church, (Bedford-avenue,) Brooklyn, there will be an organ exhibition of more than average interest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn City Court, Thursday, Jan. 8—Nos. 10, 13, 59, 77, 78.

Suicide by Shooting.—Coroner Norris held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. John Shirley, residing at No. 188 Fulton-avenue, who committed suicide about 12 o'clock the night previous by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been in a desponding state of mind for some time past, owing to reverses in business, and from the fact that one of his sons had recently been wounded in battle. He came home between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and appeared as usual, but refused to go to bed. About midnight he retired to the parlor, and the report of a pistol was heard soon afterward. His wife and son Ormot discovered him lying on the floor, dead. Deceased was an Englishman, 58 years of age. The jury returned the verdict that he "came to his death from a pistol shot wound in the head, the same being his own act."

Vermont Wounded Soldiers.

Three hundred and twenty-five sick and wonded soldiers, of Vermont regiments, will arrive here this (Thursday) morning, in charge of the Special Agent for Vermont, Frank H. Holbrook, Esq. These soldiers have been collected from the various hospitals in and around Washington by Mr. Holbrook, by permission of the Secretary of War and the sanction of Surgeon-General Hammond, on the request of Gov. Holbrook, and they are to be forwarded to hospital in Brattleboro, Vt. Quartermaster Johnson has the steamer *Thomas P. Way* fitted up with every convenience for their reception, well warmed, and has a sufficient corps of assistants under Capt. Ellsworth, together with medical attendants furnished by Medical Inspector Macdougall, to dress their wounds and otherwise minister to their wants. They will be furnished with an excellent hot breakfast on their arrival, and will proceed by an afternoon train to their destination, in charge of Mr. Holbrook.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement is made that this road will in a few days be reopened. It has already, since the war begun, been opened and reopened again and again with magical energy, at the cannon's mouth, and it is hoped that now the Government will fully protect it, and not merely so guard it by small squads of men as to tempt attack. It is highly important to the Government that this thoroughfare should be kept open; the mighty West demands it, and the public at large has felt its loss. And as it is presumable that no selfish interests prevail in high places disposed to slight this road, we may reasonably expect that it will be kept open from this time forth, and it will well repay any curious traveler to pass over the road from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland and view the destruction which has been repaired with a celerity and permanency unparalleled in the history of railroading.

Z.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

Senator Doolittle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is no doubt true, as stated in the Times this day, that Senator Doolittle is not a candidate for the place of Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and which we are glad to know, as we think that his place in the Senate as a patriotic, useful and industrious Senator, could not be easily made good.

Senator Doolittle, although the representative of an extreme Northwestern State, has always, in his votes, shown that he represented the nationality of the whole country; North, South, East and West have been alike to him; he acts, in his public capacity, as if the harbor of New-York was Lake Michigan, although, coming from that location, it would only be natural where the preference should be placed.

We speak knowing him well, and having watched his public career, think we speak with knowledge and impartiality.

A NEW-YORKER.

The Connecticut Nineteenth.

Headquarters Military Governor,
Alexandria, Dec. 31, 1862.

To the Officers and Men of the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers:

The General Commanding desires to express his regret that a military necessity requires that the pleasant association between your regiment and himself, which has existed for three months, should be severed.

You will carry with you to your new field of labor his best wishes for your success, individually and collectively.

In your excellent conduct and exemplary discipline whilst under his command, receive his congratulations and thanks.

By command of
Brig.-Gen. SLOUGH,
Military Governor, Alexandria.
Rollin C. Gale, Captain and A. A. G.

The Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The resolution offered in the House yesterday, to memorialize Congress to pass an act excluding the slaves of loyal masters from the military lines of this State, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint session then convened to elect two United States Senators. John B. Henderson was elected on the first ballot by 57 majority over Robert Wilson, for the term ending March 4. B. Gratz Brown, John S. Phelps, Samuel L. Glover and Sam'l M. Breckinridge were then nominated for the four years' term. The first ballot resulted as follows: Brown, 51; Phelps, 51; Glover, 34; Breckinridge, 11; Noel, 5.

Supplies of Postal Currency.—We are requested to state that the Adams Express Company are to receive, next week, a further supply of two hundred thousand dollars in postal currency, for gratuitous distribution to Eastern railroads.

(Advertisement.)

Lawyers, Judges and Statesmen will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—C. A. C. Muller and family, Theodore Mattfield, W. Von Sadas and family, Eberhard Foke, Capt. Alexander Rubie, Don Juan Martinez, Palo A. Wagstaff, James Scutschend, Franc Eveat and lady, Caroline A. Stenzel, S. Meyer, H. Bark, S. Erichhorn and lady, A. Kraresch and children, David Hirschorn, Jacob Fribuer, Bertha Becker, Friederich Eberle, Charles Bockh, lady and children, M. De Biraque, Lieut. Von Holleben, A. Schneider, Chas. Katsch and 3 children, Gustav A. Watter, H. Schaefer, Bertha Sdraefer, Helene Sdraefer, H. Hook, Mr. Finard, J. Beauran, Catharine Salari, Maria Marchio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises... 8 3
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 32 | Gov. Island. 10 21 | Hell Gate... 11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., J. S. Whitney.

Ships St. George, Cowen, New-Bedford, George Savery & Co; Mary Ogden, Hathaway, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Comet, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co; Damon, Bartlett, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Antioch, Gardiner, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Gen. Warren, Harts, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. Dwight; Frank, (Br.,) Stanwood, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Triumph, Berford, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Green & Curry; C. H. Kennedy, Bain, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Persia, (Br.,) Baker, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, D. C. Murray; John Holmes, Applegate, Wash[illegible]ton, Van Brunt & Slaght; Neptune, Bridge, Phil[illegible]ia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Daniel Townsend, Townse[illegible] [illegible]altimore. M. T. Runyan & Co.; J H. Allen, Adams, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Williams, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, N. P.; Western Star, Bearse, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Henry Brown, Seaman, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. G. Whidden, Neal, Philadelphia, James Hand; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Emily Fowler, Willard, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co; Selah B. Strong, Tyler, Washington, J. Smith & Co; Mary, Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Robert Boyd, (Br.,) Kernan, Rio Grande del Sud, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Thresher, Taunton.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, M. B. Woolsey, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds. Jan. 2, and 3, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Dec. 21, and Southampton 24th at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 190 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook at 3 A. M.; had strong westerly gales first part of passage, and on the 30th and 31st December a severe hurricane; latter part variable winds and fog. Dec. 24, off the Needles, passed Hamburg steamship Saxonia, bound in; Jan. 6, off Nantucket, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool, and off Fire Island, Bremen ship Wieland, Windhorst, from Bremerhaven Oct. 30, for New-York.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, (of Boston,) S[illegible], New-Orleans Dec. 26, and Key West Jan. 2, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Diamond State, Nickle, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Lucknow, (Br. of Demarara,) Mix, Antwerp Oct. 29, with lead to master. Has lost spars, sails, &c., having experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage, and boisterous weather to the eastward of the Grand Banks; saw several spars, the remains of a wreck, also casks, lumber, &c.

Bark James Welsh, (Br., of and from Belize, Hond.,) Bates, Dec. 11, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son

Bark Mount Vernon, (Br., of Cardiff,) Marseilles 68 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus De Ruyter & Co.

Brig Georges Auguste, (Fr.,) De La Barrier, Martinique 29 ds., in ballast to King & Godillot.

Brig Black Hawk, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McCloud, St. Thomas Dec. 24, and Grand Turk 26th, in ballast to Tynes & Smith.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lemenberg, N. S.,) Knowles, Gonaives, logwood to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Aurate, (of Providence,) Clark, Baltimore 9 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Snow Squall, (of Camden,) Shepherd, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Congdon, Belfast, with hay for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Glenwood, Baylis, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. G. R. C., Thompson, Halifax 10 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. American Eagle, Pettengill, Eastport 12 ds., with laths to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Pearl, Cobleith, Saco 7 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Prim, Vinalhaven 9 ds., with stone for Staten Island.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Elizabethport, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Dwight, ——, Biddeford 6 ds., with heading.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Elizabethport, timber, for Boston.

Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Newark, iron, for Pembroke.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

SAILED—Dec. 6, steamship Columbia. Dec 7, steamers Patapsco and Melville. Also, steamships S. R. Spaulding, British Queen; Parkersburgh, Portland, Me.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 7—Arr. schrs. Frank Lucas, Tangier, Va.; D. W. Hammond, Nixon, do.; James H. Deputy, Butler, Elizabethport; Minetta, Cox, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Thomas Sparks, at Pier No. 12 North River, is loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Washington, D. C.

The steamers Dudley Buck and Ellen S. Terry, at Pier No. 12 North River, is loading subsistence stores and beef cattle for New-Orleans.

The report published of the sale of Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s new steamship Eagle having been sold, is erroneous.

Spoken, &c.

J. J. Grice—schr., from Miragoane for New-York, 3 ds. out.

Whistling Wind—bark, off Double Head Shots, bound S., Dec. 26.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives—Br. brig Times, for Boston, arr. Dec. 17. Sharon—bark for London Dec. 12.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 24, brig Addy Swift, hence waiting order.

At Grand Turk, Dec. 26, Br. schr. S. J. Frith, hence, just arrived.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

Rev. C. A. Buckbee, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City,* writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. J. H. Cornell, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

Rev. A. Webster, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

SMITH &
BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18 ST
BETWEEN 7th & 8th AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

As COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young, respectable woman, as a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking and baking, soups and meats, creams and desserts of all kinds. Can give the best of City references. Her last place was at Mrs. Alpant's, West 36th-st. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $560, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

Our London Correspondence.

MAURY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 24th December, reached here yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipated in its leading points.

The question of mediation still attracts the attention of the Continental Press. The *Moniteur* says in its bulletin:

"Some journals exaggerate the tendency of the course taken by France at the time when she offered to mediate between the North and the South, and certainly misunderstand its character. The article published by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of the 29th of November, reëstablishes the truth of the facts, and peremptorily demonstrates that the overtures of France are disinterested, opportune, and careful of the rights and susceptibilities of the belligerents."

A new volume of the Correspondence of NAPOLEON I. has just appeared. The following to M. TALLEYRAND, dated "Camp of Boulogne, Aug. 10, 1805," is not out of place at the present moment:

"The dispatch from Washington has fixed my attention. I desire you will send a note to the American Minister accredited to me, with a copy of the judgment appended. You will tell him that it is time all this should end; that it is scandalous that the Americans should be supplying provisions to the brigands, and following a trade so disgraceful that I shall declare good prize all that enters or leaves the port of St. Domingo; and that *I can no longer see with indifference the armaments, evidently directed against France, which the American Government allow to be prepared in their ports.*"

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Message in England—Difficulties of Compromises and Conventions—English Feeling Illustrated—European Politics—Holidays and Theatricals—Troubles of English Tourists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

The President's Message was waited for with scarcely less anxiety in England than in America, and read with scarcely less interest. I cannot report that it has given much satisfaction to any party. Every one was disappointed that it said so little about the war, though what there was to be said, beyond what everybody knows, it might be hard to tell. The President tells us, in the words of our school-day declamation:

"My thoughts, I must confess, are turned on peace."

Almost at the end of the second year of war, he recommends a Convention of all the States, and amendments of the Constitution. Nothing could be more peaceful—nothing could show more amiable intentions than this recommendation.

But then—as our English friends are not slow to inform us—it takes two to make a bargain. Who can assure us that the Southern States are ready, at the end of a two years' war, to go into Convention? First, there must be the armistice, proposed by the Emperor. All armies, all force must be withdrawn. To act in Convention, the States must act freely. They must be as free to reject as to accept any proposition which may be offered them. There is no half-way between the law of freedom and the law of force. I do not see how a Convention can be assembled, except upon the basis of freedom. What is the use of such a formality, if it is but another means of exercising force? Bullets and bayonets are more simple, more honest and straightforward. People may be coerced into nationalities. States may be held in the Union by force. Every State in Europe believes in that. England holds Ireland by force, India by force, and would hold Canada and Australia, I doubt not, if they were to attempt to withdraw from the Union of the British Empire. But I do not think that even England would try to dragoon these portions of her Empire into a Convention, and compel them to decide how they could best be kept together.

Here, it strikes me, is the inconsistency of Mr. LINCOLN. He, as President, has raised vast armies to restore the Union. The South has raised armies, not so large, but sufficient, up to this time, to resist his efforts. The North may be ready to stop fighting and begin arguing. But the South may not be ready. If the two sections cannot agree, will they take up arms and go to fighting again? No: there are only two principles by which to settle this matter. You have either to conquer and subjugate the South, with whatever amount of extermination may be found necessary; or every State must be left to the free choice of its citizens. The North must beat, and hold, and govern the South, or it must withdraw its pretensions, and allow the South to govern itself.

Here, it seems to me, is the weakness of the Message. The armies are confronting each other There has been no decisive victory. Where is the possibility of a revision of the Constitution, or of legislating about what shall be done with the negroes in the year 1900? What has posterity done for us, that we should take so much trouble about posterity? Mr. LINCOLN's present business, I beg to suggest, is to beat JEFF. DAVIS. When that is done we can do something for our posterity, white and black.

It is for these reasons that the English, who are the most interested of all the spectators of this struggle, consider the Message as of very slight consequence. The only value they give to it, is its presumed peaceful character. Mr. LINCOLN, they say, is a simple-hearted, honest man, of very small ability, but he reflects public opinion, and the recent elections have had their influence upon him. He is tired of the war, and proposes a compromise, which, however, comes too late, and will not be accepted.

The state of English feeling was curiously shown yesterday at a political meeting at Birmingham. This city is interested in the war, which makes a market for its goods. The two members of Parliament made speeches. The first declared himself in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The second, Mr. BRIGHT, took exactly opposite grounds; justified the North in its attempt to conquer the South, predicted its success, and stated his belief that Slavery would be brought to an end, and that the American Federation would extend over the whole continent. The end was, that the meeting passed a vote of thanks and of undiminished confidence in both their representatives, whose views are exactly the opposite of each other.

What can you expect of a country where politics are conducted in such a fashion—where the people really have no opinions at all, and where, if they had any, they are of no possible consequence in influencing any result? It is said, now, that England has proposed to abandon the protectorate of the Ionian Islands—ceding them to Greece, and giving up Corfu. The Tory papers denounce the measure, but it is not unlikely. Mr. GLADSTONE has long favored it. What next? it is asked. If we give up Corfu, why not Malta and Gibraltar? The latter is not unlikely. Spain is growing in power, and Gibraltar is a constant irritation. Steam, also, has done away with the necessity of these great fortresses.

The Greeks seem determined to have little ALFRED, the English sailor Prince, for their King. They have voted for him, and elected him, by a large majority. But the time has not come when the Greeks can have any King they choose to elect. The Great Powers have a word to say. France and Russia, now the best of friends, may have some other preference. In fact, they propose a Prince of Portugal, who is unexceptionable, only that he happens to be a Catholic. But if Belgium, nine-tenths Catholic, could accept of a Protestant King, why may not Greece put up with a Catholic one, who is at any rate nearer the Greek Church than the English Prince they seem bent on having.

If you but had some Great Powers to settle affairs for you in America! Be patient and it may come. Mexico ought to be conquered by New-Year's. It is said that two thousand mules have been sent from New-York to aid the French advance. Call you this backing your friends? When mules are used for transports, how far are they from being contraband of war? And suppose, after you have helped the Emperor to the possession of Mexico, he sends a few steamers to New-Orleans to look after Gen. BUTLER, whose recall, it was rumored, he had demanded of the National Government.

England is preparing to keep Christmas. It is the hardest and saddest for many a year. Think of Christmas in Lancashire. It is bad enough in London. There are as many on the verge of starvation here as there. I think one a day dies here of sheer destitution. The wealth is immense, but the poverty is overwhelming.

Lord Dundreary, who has played more than three hundred nights, takes a rest during the holidays. He needs it; the monotony of saying the same thing so often has so worn upon him, that he feels like going mad. He takes long walks, and gets as much variety as he can, but it is a terrible bore to the actor, though the crowd is undiminished. Mr. BOUCICAULT comes out with a model theatre, late ASTLEY'S. He has made a large fortune, and lives like a prince. He proposes to build a few new theatres for London, if his present model meets with due appreciation. But it is doubtful whether a light, airy, spacious and elegant theatre would suit the English as well as the little, cramped, dingy, stuffy ones. As Mr. TROLLOPE found nothing in America to suit him—hotels railroad cars and steamboats being alike uncomfortable, I doubt if there is any demand here for Mr. BOUCICAULT'S American or Parisian improvements. If you wish to suit English tourists, make your streets narrow, crooked and dingy. Pull down your great marble or brown stone hotels, and build little taverns of sooty bricks. Then get some old coach-boxes and set them on trucks for railway carriages. Finally, let every man they meet touch his hat to them, and hold out his hand for a shilling. Mr. TROLLOPE would feel at 'ome, and be delighted. Mr. RUSSELL'S Diary, *North and South*, will be out in a few days. As he wrote more than the *Times* printed, and has had leisure to make additions, you will know what to expect from him.

It may seem a mockery to wish you a merry Christmas, but we will hope for a happy New-Year.

MONADNOCK.

Maury, the Meteorological, on the Issues of War and Peace.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We read of people in the olden time whose judgment God had taken away, but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be searched in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been laboring. Upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln Government, in the rupture between the Northern and Southern States of America, be accounted for.

From the very beginning of these troubles, Mr. LINCOLN and his counselors have been floundering in their own devices, stultifying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct of yesterday. Not longer ago than the last month, Mr. LINCOLN'S Secretary of State wrote to his Minister in London that "intervention would only afford an additional motive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united."

To reunite her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. LINCOLN'S heart, and his friends have intimated, time and again, with a peculiar significance, that in a war with England the South would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? If such are to be its effects it should be courted by Mr. LINCOLN, one would suppose.

Evidently this threat through his Minister—for it bears a menacing air—was intended to intimidate the British people, to suppress their avowal of sympathy with the South, and to influence Her Majesty's Government; for a few days after this menace was received in London, he practically revokes his Emancipation Proclamation, which had been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before, and instead of abolishing Slavery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the century to do it in, and to pay us for it, too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him.

This is certainly a bid for the South to come back, and it looks very like a practical admission on his part that the cause of subjugation and reunion is becoming desperate. He can't lay his taxes to support the war.

To one whose case becomes desperate, delay is always of moment. Everything must be done to gain time. The idea of foreign intervention must be staved off, and a new plea put in for another respite of "60" or "90" days. This plea is sought to be enforced on a rumor which I am informed is now current in Yankee circles, to the effect that Southern traders are making overtures for a return to political union with the Yankees. This rumor is, it is said, derived from private letters received in this city from the North. It is only a "Yankee trick." If it could but gain credence here, even for a while, it would relieve for a time the Federal Administration from the fear of its great bugbear—foreign intervention—and might do the Republican Party "a heap of good."

Not only has no such overture been made, but there is no probability that such a one will ever come. Our cause has been consecrated by the best blood in the land, for it great sacrifices have been made, its champions feel that they are clad in the triple armor of right. For these reasons it has become dear to the hearts of a whole people. Our men, women and children glory in it; and, after the proofs that the world has had of Southern manhood, is it likely that such men should be so base as to think of returning to Yankee domination? Simply, *a petition from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible.*

I am fresh from the South, having quite recently run the blockade of Charleston. I know the sentiments and feelings of my fellow-countrymen; and so far from losing faith in our cause, or entertaining any doubts as to success, we were never more decided, nor in better heart.

Besides our own self-reliance, the faith we have in our cause and leaders, we derive encouragement from the enemy. He begins to show signs of giving in. Mr. LINCOLN, for the first time, recognizes the possibility of permanent disunion, for he can find "no line, straight or crooked," which will suit him for a boundary, as yet, notwithstanding no country so abounds in well-established lines of this sort, for each State has its own. Moreover, financial ruin is staring his people in the face. The signs of its speedy coming among them is unmistakable. He dares not enforce a draft upon his militia, nor the Tax bill upon his people. They will neither give him his full contingent in men or in money. The dawn of returning reason is visible in his recent elections; his Administration is vacillating; it is trying so to shape a new policy as to satisfy each of two opposing factions. His people are beginning to tire of him and his war, and to confess that nothing but grief can come of it to them. On the other hand, we have but to stand firm, think of our dead, and be true to ourselves, and all will be well with us.

As soon as the Northern Press is unmuzzled, and the tongues of the friends of free Government there are loosed, then we shall begin to see the beginning of the end. In the meantime, we are fighting, not against a Constitutional Government, for that has been overturned, but against a mob, with Mr. LINCOLN at the head of it.

I have heard since leaving the South a great deal said about our want of arms, about the half-starved and worse clad soldiers of the South. There is no lack of food among us. As for arms, we have taken enough from the enemy to equip all the forces that we require; and then as to clothing, it is enough for me to say that *the Custom-house receipts at Charleston for the month of July, 1862, were greater than they have been for the corresponding month of any year of the last ten*; and this revenue was derived chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of war, notwithstanding the famous blockade. What the receipts have been for the months of August, September, October and November, I cannot say, for I have not seen the returns.

A considerable amount of importations has also entered Wilmington, Mobile and the ports of Texas. *Besides this, large quantities of clothing have been brought across the Potomac and the Chesapeake into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virginia, also from Ohio and other producing States of the West.*

Events now transpiring in America show that we are quite as able to keep the field as is the enemy, and far more united.

Respectfully, &c.,
M. F. MAURY.

No. 1 ALBEMARLE-STREET, Piccadilly, Dec. 22.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Four More Ballots for Speaker, and No Result.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

It was curious to note this morning how sanguine certain parties who, since the adjournment yesterday, had been hard at work in "fixing things" were that it has now "all right." Some were entirely confident that Mr. DEAN would be chosen Speaker before the voting had proceeded much further, while others were equally confident that Mr. SHERWOOD would be the lucky man. Others still rejected the pretentions of these gentlemen, and mysteriously asserted that everybody's nose would soon be out of joint, while in a manner charmingly confidential they confided to you the fact that there was going to be a new deal, which would produce a winning card, to the astonishment of all parties. But by far the largest number declared that they "could not see it," or anything else that looked like a solution of the question on which the Assembly is tied, and were content to float along with the current in the state of bliss incident to their confessed ignorance concerning the future.

And so it turned out. The House, after voting four times, with the same result as yesterday—63 for SHERWOOD and 63 for DEAN—adjourned till to-morrow, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, (Republican,) of Tioga. Of course, the wise ones are now wiser than ever, and claim to see great significance in the result of the day, though no two agree.

Whether party usage has come to be less respected than formerly, and men are more disposed to independent action, or whether they are inclined to allow full force to the demonstrated fact that if the Assembly is organized at all, it must be in some other way than by voting day after day 63 to 63, there certainly is ground for the belief that this style of contest will not be long continued. It may be, consequently, that favorite plans will be frustrated, and expectations disappointed, by action prompted by considerations purely of a public nature, and in defiance of usage which, on account of its ancient character, has come to be regarded as nearly related to sacred right. Indeed, there is nothing more probable.

Every member, every outsider, not only perceives from the situation of things, but he knows from experience, that a contest such as has been commenced is not only futile, but in its tendency is demoralizing, inasmuch as it invokes the spirit of bargain and sale, and must be ended sooner or later. How it shall be ended should be a question for the members themselves to answer—not the lobby, or any "third house," however constituted. If men are to be deflected by good sense, and a patriotic desire to serve the public, from the straight line designated by caucus, it were better it should be at the earliest moment, after it has been demonstrated that the pursuit of that line will lead only to naught.

In former years, at the end of similar contests, we have heard charges of buying and selling, and other imputations, as little creditable to legislators as would be open trafficking in votes. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this contest, neither in its progress nor conclusion, will be marked by anything of the sort, or give rise to the slightest suspicion that all the members were not actuated by a pure desire to serve not only their party, but the State, which claims their services, and demands, consequently, an early organization.

Whether the voting goes on for a day, a week or a month longer, it is clear that in the end somebody must give way; and I am prepared to believe that the inevitable contingency will not be postponed to this extreme period, but that members, realizing the impossibilities of the contest, and their own responsibilities, will put an end to it by action as independent as honorable.

Among the visitors at the Capital at the present time is GEORGE LAW, FERNANDO WOOD, HORACE GREELEY, and a large number of prominent lawyers from different quarters of the State. The members of the Bar are generally in attendance on the Court of Appeals. The other gentlemen are understood to have been attracted hither by an interest felt in the organization. Mr. WOOD holds frequent interviews with the New-York delegation, and is understood to regard the organization as particularly worthy of his attention, on account of the bearing it is conceived to have on the Senatorial question, and his own immediate prospects as the successor of Senator KING. Mr. WOOD makes no disguise of his purpose, and, it is said, does not hesitate to make free mention of the alliances he has formed, and on which he predicates his hopes of success. In so doing it is not doubted that he has a motive in exceeding the possible truth, for if credence were to be given to all that he is understood as claiming, that extremely unambitious and patriotic gentleman is fortunate in already having the active support of the most prominent men of all parties.

Whatever may be the support Mr. WOOD is authorized to expect outside of his party, it is entirely certain that he is by no means sure of receiving the support of all inside of it. The fact is, the claims and virtues of FERNANDO WOOD have not yet penetrated to the distant and unsophisticated rural districts, where live several gentlemen whose friends have conceived that they have at least equal claim to a seat in the United States Senate, whenever the Democratic party has it at its disposal. It is something that Mr. WOOD will have to hear some time yet, that in many parts of the State he is not appreciated, but is distrusted, as many good men before him have been; while in other parts the idea positively prevails that he has not the proper allowance of the qualities generally looked for in a man of high-toned principle and virtue. Moreover, he is suspected of entertaining a feeling for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS of more regard than, under the circumstances, would be either delicate or patriotic.

Therefore, however the Senatorial question may be affected by combinations yet to take place, or by none at all, I do not believe that any state of things is to exist that will elevate FERNANDO WOOD to a Senatorial seat. In fact, I do not think that Democrats generally have very high expectations of securing the successor to Mr. KING. The most that they can hope to do is to prevent a choice, and that contingency is confessedly very remote. The temper of neither the Democratic Party nor the people at large is favorable to such revolutionary proceedings, and I do not understand that provided they had the power the idea meets with much favor with Democrats generally.

To the Republican Union Party and its representatives in the Legislature, who will beyond hardly a doubt be called upon to make a choice, the Senatorial question is naturally and properly one of lively interest, for the State of the nation demands that New-York shall have not only her full representation in Congress, but that her voice shall be heard always against the rebellion and in favor of wise and patriotic measures looking to the perpetuity of the Union and the observance of every constitutional obligation. Fortunately it will not be difficult to have New-York thus represented, and the representatives on whom will devolve the selection are abundantly able to discharge the high duty.

The expression of preferences, though in some instances already freely made, as well as the question in its broader aspects, is properly reserved until the session is fairly launched.

It is conceded on all hands that Gov. SEYMOUR has done a sensible thing by sending into the Senate his Message, without waiting for the House to organize. Of the document itself his political friends are loud in its praise, and claim that it is the most statesmanlike document that has appeared within an indefinite number of years. Twenty thousand copies were moved in the Senate.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Hon. WM. CLARK, elected from the Fifteenth District in place of Hon. JOHN WILLARD, deceased, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill authorizing a railroad in Brooklyn and the Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. MURPHY gave notice of a bill to improve Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

Numerous notices of bills were given to reimburse various localities for moneys advanced to volunteers.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message was presented by Mr. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, private Secretary *pro. tem.*, and was read.

A resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the Message was referred under the rule.

Mr. LOW moved to refer so much of the Message as relates to National affairs to a Special Committee of Five. He desired to take this out of the regular course because he (Low) thought there were some subjects contained in it that would astonish the country.

Mr. HUTCHINSON objected to the motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to authorize the New-York Warehouse Company to build piers in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. Also, relative to forfeited recognizances in New-York.

On motion of Mr. TRUMAN a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the papers in reference to the Susquehannah Railroad were referred a special Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning. Four ballots were taken for Speaker, making seven in all, with exactly the same result. The vote stood as follows:

Gilbert Dean	63
Henry Sherwood	63

Adjourned.

A Letter from George Sanders.

HE SENDS GREETING "TO THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE TRIUMPHANT REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN NEW-YORK."

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes the following curious letter:

ON THE WING, Dec. 24, 1862.

Horatio Seymour, Dean Richmond, John Van Buren, Chas. O'Connor, Washington Hunt, Fernando Wood, and James Brooks, Representative Men of the Triumphant Revolutionary Party of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you upon the glorious success of November, 1862. The world has already accepted it as the evidence that there still exists in the North an appreciation of State and individual rights, and a genuine respect for progressive civilization, so horribly outraged during the conduct of this war by abolition officers, both civil and military. I trust that you will reflect, by resolute and decisive action, the indication signaled by the people at the ballot in this massive and successful effort, this outpouring of righteous scorn, against the mulatto usurpers who have kept you in lash for two years agone; the hucksters of your national reputation; the revelers in your national wealth and reputation—the fruits of long years of Democratic and Southern statesmanship, fidelity and forecast.

Civic law bleeds and humanity stands aghast at the atrocities of your humanitarians. State lines obliterated; rights of every kind—popular, religious and commercial—all swept into one common ruin; homes violated, rifled and burnt; private papers—sacred mementoes, national rewards for honorable conduct—remorselessly destroyed or thievingly appropriated. Even the abodes of dead patriots, whose memory should be as dear to you as to us, desecrated and pillaged. Venerable citizens—matrons, maidens and infants—driven out to seek protection of charity. Mothers and daughters imperiously domineered over and insulted in the absence of their natural protectors. Even the negroes, that children-people who have never reached their majority in any age or country, and who owe whatever they possess of goodness, civilization, modesty and religion to the Southern matron who has been their friend, nurse and guide, in benefits to them which generations of faithful service on their part cannot repay, and whose fidelity under all the cheating temptations and trying delusions to which they have been exposed is truly creditable to them, enticed or dragged away in ropes, the men cruelly worked down, the women, shrieking for help, brutally outraged in the presence of their husbands, children and mistresses—men, women and children left at last to suffer and starve and die on the roadsides. This is a slight synopsis of the memories of the abolition armies of your baboon President.

Can you longer stand still while these things are being enacted before you? A programme of peace and settlement is what the people expect of you. All eyes are resting upon you for action.

You should at once proclaim to the world that not a dollar of the bonds—Federal, State or municipal—issued by the Federal usurpers for the prosecution of this unholy war, shall ever be paid. Few strangers have taken shares in the despotic loans, and this just blow will fall almost exclusively upon the usurpers. There is need that history should be marked by the utter annihilation of the debt created by the conspirators against the rights and liberties of American citizens and States. The licentious dollar should now receive such a retributive lesson, that a bar should be raised for all time against its being had on this continent for the usurpation of the rights and liberties of sovereign citizens and States.

Not only do you owe it to yourselves to *repudiate every dollar* of this unconstitutional debt, but you owe it equally to your posterity *to pay the half, if not all, the debt the people of the South have had to incur* to maintain the rights of citizens and of States, in the establishment of free trade.

Do these things generously, heroically, and New-York City, as if by magic, will reassume the enviable position she held before the black 6th of November, 1860. Her magnificent streets will continue their march upon Manhattan Island, and her Central Park will progress in multiplied mazes of beauty, in statuary, and fountains, and foliage. True, your political relations with the South will probably never be restored, and it is now useless to discuss. But you will, nevertheless, gain much by the revolution. You will be rid of infidel Puritan rule, which has been nearly as oppressive and intolerable in New-York as in the South. You will have free navigation and free trade with the South, and (freer trade than ever) with the world.

Let heart and brain into the revolution; accelerate and direct the movement; get rid of the Baboon (or What is It!) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, pacifically if you can, but by the blood of his followers if necessary. Withdraw your support, material and moral, from the invading armies, and the South will make quick work with the Abolitionists that remain on her soil. Suffer no degenerate son of the South, upon however plausible pretext, to idly embarrass your action, by throwing into your way *rotten planks of reconstruction. Unity is no longer possible.* The very word Union, once so dear, has been made a cover for so many atrocious acts that the mere mention of it is *odious in the ears of Southern people.* The State Legislatures will be called upon to obliterate the hated name from counties and towns.

Commercial relations are attainable, and every hour of alienation from the South is your loss. The recent elections show that New-York City is the centre of a circle of 100 miles radius, with a compact, active, organized majority of 50,000 against your abolitionized government. It has but to will, to do. Halfway measures, always unsuitable to revolutionary necessities, will not avail you. Immediate, wholesale repudiation is your only safety-valve.

Against the Abolition invasion the whole nation of the Southern Confederacy is now resolved into an army, the most numerous, intelligent and spirited the world ever saw—in good health and high discipline, ready to fall upon the enemy with that momentum which belong only to the patient soldier, fired with indignation against the invader. While Abolition Generals have been successively withdrawn in disgrace from the field, our Generals and subordinate officers, brave and efficient from the first, have steadily increased in character and number. Never has an army been officered by such a body of accomplished, high-toned and gallant men as the Confederate army boasts to-day. And while her Generals give the grandest proof of their skill and science in the management of the war in whole, the country shows itself, through the cheerful sacrifices and noble aid of its women, and the daring strategy of its partisan chiefs and their intrepid followers, alive at every extremity.

On a recent visit to Europe, I found that of all Americans, past or present, none stand so high in public estimation, or exalted patriotism and statesmanship, as the President of the Southern Confederacy. Our Governors, orators and statesmen furnish you with models for emulation. Our women have excelled the virtuous daughters of the Colonial Revolution. Our clergy have nobly endured exile and imprisonment without falter.

Men of the revolution in New-York! a redeeming career lies open to you, in which you can protect yourselves and all that is so dear to you, as citizens and Americans. I trust you will walk in it at whatever personal cost. Release your Press from censorship, your citizens from bastiles, your trade from shackles, your name from ignominious reproach.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION.—To-night, at Christ Church, (Bedford-avenue,) Brooklyn, there will be an organ exhibition of more than average interest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Thursday, Jan. 8—Nos. 10, 13, 59, 77, 78.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. JOHN SHIRLEY, residing at No. 188 Fulton-avenue, who committed suicide about 12 o'clock the night previous by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been in a desponding state of mind for some time past, owing to reverses in business, and from the fact that one of his sons had recently been wounded in battle. He came home between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and appeared as usual, but refused to go to bed. About midnight he retired to the parlor, and the report of a pistol was heard soon afterward. His wife and son ORMOT discovered him lying on the floor, dead. Deceased was an Englishman, 58 years of age. The jury returned the verdict that he "came to his death from a pistol shot wound in the head, the same being his own act."

Vermont Wounded Soldiers.

Three hundred and twenty-five sick and wonded soldiers, of Vermont regiments, will arrive here this (Thursday) morning, in charge of the Special Agent for Vermont, FRANK H. HOLBROOK, Esq. These soldiers have been collected from the various hospitals in and around Washington by Mr. HOLBROOK, by permission of the Secretary of War and the sanction of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, on the request of Gov. HOLBROOK, and they are to be forwarded to hospital in Brattleboro, Vt. Quartermaster JOHNSON has the steamer *Thomas P. Way* fitted up with every convenience for their reception, well warmed, and has a sufficient corps of assistants under Capt. ELLSWORTH, together with medical attendants furnished by Medical Inspector MACDOUGALL, to dress their wounds and otherwise minister to their wants. They will be furnished with an excellent hot breakfast on their arrival, and will proceed by an afternoon train to their destination, in charge of Mr. HOLBROOK.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement is made that this road will in a few days be reopened. It has already, since the war begun, been opened and reopened again and again with magical energy, at the cannon's mouth, and it is hoped that now the Government will fully protect it, and not merely so guard it by small squads of men as to tempt attack. It is highly important to the Government that this thoroughfare should be kept open; the mighty West demands it, and the public at large has felt its loss. And as it is presumable that no selfish interests prevail in high places disposed to slight this road, we may reasonably expect that it will be kept open from this time forth, and it will well repay any curious traveler to pass over the road from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland and view the destruction which has been repaired with a celerity and permanency unparalleled in the history of railroading.

Z.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

Senator Doolittle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is no doubt true, as stated in the TIMES this day, that Senator DOOLITTLE is not a candidate for the place of Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and which we are glad to know, as we think that his place in the Senate as a patriotic, useful and industrious Senator, could not be easily made good.

Senator DOOLITTLE, although the representative of an extreme Northwestern State, has always, in his votes, shown that he represented the nationality of the whole country; North, South, East and West have been alike to him; he acts, in his public capacity, as if the harbor of New-York was Lake Michigan, although, coming from that location, it would only be natural where the preference should be placed.

We speak knowing him well, and having watched his public career, think we speak with knowledge and impartiality.

A NEW-YORKER.

The Connecticut Nineteenth.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 31, 1862.

To the Officers and Men of the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers:

The General Commanding desires to express his regret that a military necessity requires that the pleasant association between your regiment and himself, which has existed for three months, should be severed.

You will carry with you to your new field of labor his best wishes for your success, individually and collectively.

In your excellent conduct and exemplary discipline whilst under his command, receive his congratulations and thanks.

By command of
Brig.-Gen. SLOUGH,
Military Governor, Alexandria.
ROLLIN C. GALE, Captain and A. A. G.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The resolution offered in the House yesterday, to memorialize Congress to pass an act excluding the slaves of loyal masters from the military lines of this State, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint session then convened to elect two United States Senators. JOHN B. HENDERSON was elected on the first ballot by 57 majority over ROBERT WILSON, for the term ending March 4. B. Gratz Brown, John S. Phelps, Samuel L. Glover and Sam'l M. Breckinridge were then nominated for the four years' term. The first ballot resulted as follows: Brown, 51; Phelps, 51; Glover, 34; Breckinridge, 11; Noel, 5.

SUPPLIES OF POSTAL CURRENCY.—We are requested to state that the Adams Express Company are to receive, next week, a further supply of two hundred thousand dollars in postal currency, for gratuitous distribution to Eastern railroads.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—C. A. C. Muller and family, Theodore Mattfield, W. Von Sadas and family, Eberhard Foke, Capt. Alexander Rubie, Don Juan Martinez, Palo A. Wagstaff, James Scutschend, Franc Eveat and lady, Caroline A. Stensel, S. Meyer, H. Bark, S. Erichhorn and lady, A. Kraresch and children, David Hirschorn, Jacob Fribuer, Bertha Becker, Friederich Eberle, Charles Bockh, lady and children, M. De Biraque, Lieut. Von Holleben, A. Schneider, Chas. Katsch and 3 children, Gustav A. Watter, H. Schaefer, Bertha Sdraefer, Helene Sdraefer, H. Hook, Mr. Finard, J. Beauran, Catharine Salari, Maria Marchio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises... 8 3

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 32 | Gov. Island.10 21 | Hell Gate....11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., J. S. Whitney.

Ships St. George, Cowen, New-Bedford, George Savery & Co.; Mary Ogden, Hathaway, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Comet, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Damon, Bartlett, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Antioch, Gardiner, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Gen. Warren, Harts, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Frank, (Br.;) Stanwood, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Triumph, Berford, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Green & Curry; C. H. Kennedy, Bain, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Persia, (Br.,) Baker, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, D. C. Murray; John Holmes, Applegate, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Neptune, Bridge, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore, M. T. Runyan & Co.; J H. Allen, Adams, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Williams, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, N. P.; Western Star, Bearse, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Henry Brown, Seaman, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. G. Whidden, Neal, Philadelphia, James Hand; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Emily Fowler, Willard, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Selah B. Strong, Tyler, Washington, J. Smith & Co.; Mary, Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Robert Boyd, (Br.,) Kernan, Rio Grande del Sud, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Thresher, Taunton.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, M. B. Woolsey, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds. Jan. 2, and 3, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Dec. 21, and Southampton 24th at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 190 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook at 3 A. M.; had strong westerly gales first part of passage, and on the 30th and 31st December a severe hurricane; latter part variable winds and fog. Dec. 24, off the Needles, passed Hamburg steamship Saxonia, bound in; Jan. 6, off Nantucket, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool, and off Fire Island, Bremen ship Wieland, Windhorst, from Bremerhaven Oct. 30, for New-York.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, (of Boston,) Snow, New-Orleans Dec. 26, and Key West Jan. 2, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Diamond State, Nickle, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Bark Lucknow, (Br. of Demarara,) Mix, Antwerp Oct. 29, with lead to master. Has lost spars, sails, &c., having experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage, and boisterous weather to the eastward of the Grand Bank; saw several spars, the remains of a wreck, also casks, lumber, &c.

Bark James Welsh, (Br., of and from Belize, Hond.,) Bates, Dec. 11, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son

Bark Mount Vernon, (Br., of Cardiff,) Marseilles 68 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus De Ruyter & Co.

Brig George Auguste, (Fr.,) De La Barrier, Martinique 29 ds., in ballast to King & Godillot.

Brig Black Hawk, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McCloud, St. Thomas Dec. 24, and Grand Turk 26th, in ballast to Tynes & Smith.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lemenberg, N. S.,) Knowles, Gonaives, logwood to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Aurate, (of Providence,) Clark, Baltimore 9 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Snow Squall, (of Camden,) Shepherd, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Congdon, Belfast, with hay for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Glenwood, Baylis, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. G. R. C., Thompson, Halifax 10 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. American Eagle, Pettengill, Eastport 12 ds., with laths to J Boynton & Son.

Schr. Pearl, Cobleith, Saco 7 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Prim, Vinalhaven 9 ds., with stone for Staten Island.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Elizabethport, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Dwight, ——, Biddeford 6 ds., with heading.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Elizabethport, timber, for Boston.

Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Newark, iron, for Pembroke.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh

Sailed.

SAILED—Dec. 6, steamship Columbia. Dec 7, steamers Patapsco and Melville. Also, steamships S. R. Spaulding, British Queen; Parkersburgh, Portland, Me.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 7—Arr. schrs. Frank Lucas, Tangier, Va.; D. W. Hammond, Nixon, do.; James H. Deputy, Butler, Elizabethport; Minetta, Cox, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Thomas Sparks, at Pier No. 12 North River, is loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Washington, D. C.

The steamers Dudley Buck and Ellen S. Terry, at Pier No. 12 North River, is loading subsistence stores and beef cattle for New-Orleans.

The report published of the sale of Messrs. Spofford Tileston & Co.'s new steamship Eagle having been sold is erroneous.

Spoken, &c

J. J. Grice—schr., from Miragoane for New-York, 3 ds out.

Whistling Wind—bark, off Double Head Shots, bound S., Dec. 26.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives—Br. brig Times, for Boston, arr. Dec. 17.

Sharon—bark for London Dec. 12.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 24, brig Addy Swift, hence waiting order.

At Grand Turk, Dec. 26, Br. schr. S. J. Frith, hence, just arrived.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

XXX
SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18TH ST
BETWEEN 7 & 8 AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young, respectable woman, as a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking and baking, soups and meats, creams and desserts of all kinds. Can give the best of City references. Her last place was at Mrs. Alpant's, West 36th-st. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,460
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $560, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.